Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,113. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

Weather for Thursday: Partly CLOUDY and COOLER.

Wheat, 91; corn, 31¼; cotton, 8⅛.

Stock Market—Fractional declines generally.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Napoleon Sarony was buried yesterday morning from St. Leo's Church.—Page 9.

The German housewives have organized a society to solve the servant-girl question.

Clapp & Co. fail for $150,000 to $200,000, with no assets but uncollected dues.—Page 12.

Bishop Potter, Charles Dudley Warner, and Carl Schurz speak on civil service reform.—Page 3.

A court of inquiry yesterday began investigating the recent accident to the battleship Texas.—Page 9.

Gen. Miles in his annual report makes strong recommendations for provision for ample coast defense.

Mrs. Margaret Selley committed suicide at her lodgings, 208 West Eleventh Street, by inhaling gas.—Page 9.

King Menelik of Abyssinia has appealed to the Pope to intervene with Italy to secure peace in his country.—Page 5.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower says Bryanism is dead, and sound money will be the policy of Democracy in the future.—Page 9.

Ex-Congressman Belden paid more for his election expenses than his salary for two years in Congress will amount to.

The Aldermen, acting as a Board of Canvassers, yesterday began the official count of the vote at the recent election.—Page 2.

The second floor of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's Building, in Vesey Street, fell yesterday morning. No one was hurt.

The Faculty of the New-York University is considering the abolishment of all competitive tests for commencement honors.—Page 9.

At the auction sale of the Sewall Library yesterday a copy of the first edition of Caxton's "Chronicle of England" sold at $500.—Page 3.

The National Farmers' Congress, in session at Indianapolis, yesterday adopted resolutions favoring international bimetallism.

A convention has been called to meet in Tampa, Fla., next January, to take action looking to better protection for the Southern coast.

Charles V. Fornes makes a reply to the letter of Major John Byrne concerning the Quigg-Fornes canvass in the Fourteenth Congressional District.

The city bonds were sold to Vermilye & Co. at 104 71-100 for the whole issue. The earning power to the buyers is figured at 3 1-5 per cent.—Page 9.

Mrs. Castle, the London shoplifter, who was released from an English prison on Tuesday, is to be brought home to this country at once.—Page 5.

Members of the Board of Trade and Transportation gave vent to their feelings of pleasure over the result of the election at their meeting yesterday.—Page 3.

Cooper Union Hall was crowded yesterday by persons eager to hear the evangelists Moody and Sankey. The former spoke on "Prayer" and moved his hearers to tears.—Page 9.

There is to be a new station at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Alexander Avenue, and the police of the Thirty-third Precinct will have shorter beats.—Page 9.

The will of John H. Inman, made public yesterday, bequeaths to his wife an income of $25,000 and divides the residue among his executors, who are his wife, sons, and brother.—Page 9.

The stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday elected Directors and heard the annual report, which showed gross receipts for the year of over $8,000,000.—Page 9.

Recorder Goff says the Commissioner of Jurors has not yet received the memorial of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor asking for representation on the Grand Jury.—Page 3.

When contractors tried to move tracks of the North Hudson Electric Railway in Jersey City a row was precipitated between them and the railroad people, and the police were called on to keep order.—Page 9.

The new order relating to sidewalk obstructions apparently creates little comment among those interested. Several who were seen yesterday said they had received no notices, others said they would comply with the order.—Page 9.

Friends of John Lind, fusion candidate for Governor in Minnesota, announced yesterday that they would demand a recount. They allege that Clough, the Republican candidate, was elected by fraud and by throwing out ballots that should have been counted for Lind.

The gold Democrats of Illinois are moving to perpetuate the organization of the National Democracy. Their first step will be taken Saturday in the election of a Chairman of their own State Committee to succeed Charles A. Ewing, who died last week.—Page 9.

GEN. WEYLER IN THE HILLS.

Encamped at Rubi with the Troops Accompanying Him.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Telegraphic advices have been received here from Col. Garamendi, at Guanajay, that Gen. Weyler and the troops accompanying him are encamped in the hills at Rubi. Col. Garamendi urges that a steamer be sent to Cabanas to convey to Havana seven officers and fifty-four privates of the Spanish Army, who are suffering from wounds received in an engagement the details of which are not given.

The civil trial in the Supreme Court of Julio Sanguily, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested in 1895 on the charge of conspiracy against the Spanish authority, and, after conviction by a court-martial, sentenced to life imprisonment, but who subsequently succeeded in having a new trial granted him, has been placed on the calendar for Dec. 21.

The town of Camarioca, in the Province of Matanzas, has been attacked by rebels. The insurgents were repulsed, losing four of their men.

More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The War Office is preparing to send 20,000 more troops to Cuba. The steamer Cadix sailed from Cadiz yesterday with a cargo of munitions of war.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Sale.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The rolling stock, franchises, and properties of every description of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at public auction at the Grand Central Station next Tuesday. The sale will be in charge of Henry W. Bishop, Special Master in Chancery appointed by Judge Jenkins to take charge of the Chicago and Northern Pacific litigation at Chicago. The purchase price will be $13,000,000, unless the plan proposed to the bondholders shall fail through and an attempt shall be made to secure the property by those interested in the Wisconsin Central reorganization.

THE PRESIDENT PLEASED

SETTLEMENT OF VENEZUELAN MATTER A VICTORY.

Many Congratulations Received—Venezuela Practically Ignored in the Final Negotiations—Further Delays Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Telegrams of congratulation on the peaceable settlement of the Venezuelan controversy are pouring in on the President.

Though the concessions made by Great Britain are not all that were at first demanded, her agreeing to arbitrate the question at all, even in its qualified form, is regarded by the Administration as a decided victory for this country.

The President finds further satisfaction in the result because it is, in his opinion, an assurance that a general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain will now be concluded before the expiration of his term. He is keenly desirous of negotiating such a treaty. It will be considered a guarantee of peace between the two greatest nations of the world for all time. Moreover, it will pave the way for similar treaties between this and others of the great powers, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

There is already speculation as to the membership of the American part of the commission. The prevailing opinion among public men here seems to be that the two will be taken from the Venezuela Commission, and that Justice Brewer and Frederic R. Coudert are the most likely ones to be so honored.

THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

King Oscar of Sweden Will Probably Be the Fifth Member.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Information comes from the Foreign Office that King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway will be asked to act as the fifth member of the board of arbitration to which the Venezuelan boundary dispute will be referred for settlement.

The officials of the Foreign Office take exceptions to the statements which have been made that Venezuela will not be represented directly in the arbitration tribunal. The Foreign Office authorities suggest that there is still doubt whether Venezuela will have her own member of the tribunal. At any rate, Great Britain regards the United States' representatives as acting for Venezuela.

It is understood that Lord Esher will retire from the office of Master of the Rolls early in 1897, and that Sir Richard E. Webster, Attorney General, will succeed him. Sir Robert B. Finlay, Solictor General, will conduct the case of Great Britain before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. Sir Edward Clarke is debarred from taking any part in the proceedings, in consequence of his recent speeches unfavorable to the British contentions.

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S FLEET.

The Squadron Will Go to Venezuela in a Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Admiral Bunce's squadron will go to Venezuela in a few weeks, unless a radical departure is made in the plans perfected at the Navy Department to-day, when the Admiral came down from New-York under summons from his superiors and devoted the entire day to discussion of the complex considerations that are understood to be inseparable from the cruise. The object of Admiral Bunce's new orders is declared to be without any significance in the foreign affairs of the United States, but relates altogether to the necessities of effective naval administration.

The Gulf of Mexico offers the most admirable theatre for Winter operations, but the authorities have agreed that on account of its nearness to Cuba the presence of so large a force in the Gulf would certainly be misinterpreted at Madrid. When it was finally conceded that the fleet must be held together and that evolutions must be had, the only waters where the ships could be always in ready call for hurried return to this coast if needed was found in that part of the Atlantic near the mouth of the Orinoco and at the entrance of the Caribbean Sea, well away from Havana.

According to present understanding, the fleet will be at Hampton Roads most of December and will start South before Christmas.

PRESIDENT GILMAN TALKS.

The War Cloud with Which the Year Opened Dissipated.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and one of the members of the Venezuelan Commission, was asked to-day for his opinion as to whether the effect of the published decision was to make the Monroe doctrine international law or to establish a virtual protectorate on the part of this country over Venezuela. He declared himself very unwilling to be interviewed until more definite information as to the provisions of the treaty was in his possession. Finally, however, he made the following statement:

"It is obvious that all the data requisite to the formation of an opinion have not yet been made public by the United States of Great Britain; but enough has been said to show that the principle of arbitration is heartily accepted by both nations, and that they are very near in complete accord upon the best method of procedure, if, indeed, they are not absolutely so.

"It will be time enough to consider the relations of the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney to the recognition of the Monroe doctrine when that correspondence is published. All that need be said at the moment is that the Administration, in every difficult and embarrassing controversy, has succeeded in securing a concert of action between the parties interested, and that this is in the interest of peace and international good will. The war cloud with which the year opened has been dissipated by arguments, investigations, and concessions."

FREDERIC R. COUDERT RETURNS.

Thinks the Venezuelan Dispute Will Be Finally Settled Soon.

Frederic R. Coudert, one of the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, returned yesterday from Washington and expressed himself as highly delighted with the outcome of the controversy between this Government and Great Britain.

"I cannot say anything about future de-

Continued on Page 5.

EDWARD GAY WHITE'S ARREST.

The Man Who Is Charged with Getting Money Under False Pretenses.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11.—Edward Gay White, who was arrested in Norfolk yesterday, charged with obtaining $6,000 under false pretenses from H. Dalton Lipscomb, a sporting man of Baltimore, is well known and highly connected here.

Lipscomb was in Norfolk to-day, and was a witness at the examination of White. His testimony was that the accused was given the money to be used in establishing a bookmaking concern. When White went on the stand he asserted that Lipscomb gave him the $6,000 to bet on races at Pimlico, and that he lost it in these ventures. He was held to await a requisition from the Maryland authorities. The Grand Jury in Baltimore has indicted White.

This young man claims to have been connected at various times as sporting reporter with New-York and Chicago newspapers. He is only about twenty-three years old and quite bright. Two years ago White eloped with and married Miss Ada Johnson, a pretty brunette of Richmond, the daughter of an estimable gentleman. The couple, after their romantic marriage, went immediately to New-York, where the newspapers printed a graphic account of the event. Shortly after his arrival in New-York, White and his wife departed for Chicago. In that city White got into trouble by shooting a newspaper writer for attentions to his wife. He was, however, acquitted. White said to-day in Norfolk that he does not know his wife's whereabouts. They are not living together now.

SOPHELIA SNYDER'S MONEY

Her Alleged Husband May Not Secure It After All.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 11.—A contest has been started in Surrogate Dorland's Court over the disposition of $7,000 of personal property on deposit in the Poughkeepsie Bank to the credit of the estate of Sophelia Snyder, who died a year ago in Roosevelt Hospital, New-York. It was supposed until lately that the money would go to one Louis Snyder, alleged husband of the deceased, who put in his claim shortly after Sophelia Snyder's death, and jointly with Cashier Jerome Dey of the Poughkeepsie Bank received letters of administration upon the estate.

Snyder's title to the property is now attacked by parties from Sioux City, Iowa. The claim is set up that Louis Snyder was not the husband of Sophelia Snyder, and it is further maintained that her name was not Snyder, but Bassett. After hearing Burr and Johnston of Andes, Delaware County, counsel for the claimants, Surrogate Dorland has granted an order directing the administrators to show cause why they should not be removed.

The order is returnable on Nov. 24, the hearing having been postponed until that date because the applicants claim that their witnesses are employed on an ocean steamship and are only in port at intervals.

THREE KILLED BY NAPHTHA.

Result of an Explosion in a Worcester Factory.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—Three men, who were burned in the explosion of the water-gas retort at the straw factory of William Knowlton & Son, at West Upton, yesterday afternoon, are all dead—Thomas Williamson, Fred G. Buhlman, and John Williamson.

The explosion occurred in a small two-story brick structure located in the rear of the straw factory of William Knowlton & Sons.

The plant was tested yesterday afternoon, and while the test was in progress Buhlman discovered a slight leak in the retort in which naphtha is heated preparatory to uniting it with the gas, and it was necessary to draw out the naphtha in the retort. At the time there was a fire under a generator which was placed about twelve feet from the retort. The door to the furnace was opened slightly. Buhlman, Nelson, and the two Williamson brothers attempted to draw the naphtha from the retort into a pail by means of an iron pipe. The fumes of the naphtha filled the space between the retort and small crack in the furnace door and the explosion followed.

FOUND BURIED IN TWO GRAVES.

An Unknown Woman Discovered in a Missouri Field.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 11.—The body of a young woman was found buried to-day in a field near the city. It had been cut in two at the waist, and carried to the field in gunny sacks, where two separate graves were made, the head and trunk being placed in one and the lower part of the body in another. The burial place was near the insane asylum, and the employes there saw two men ride into the field last night on horseback. They dismounted and opened the graves with a spade. After looking at the face of the corpse they rode away, leaving the graves uncovered. The asylum employes went to the place to-day and found the body. No one has identified the body, and it is believed to have been brought from some other place.

That a murder has been committed there is little doubt, and an investigation is being made by the Coroner and police.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND LAUGHS.

He Ridicules the Report that He Is to be Removed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—The widely-spread report that Archbishop Ireland would be called to Rome and disciplined for his recent letter on the political situation in this country created a sensation here, but the Archbishop's friends place no belief in it.

When the prelate was shown the published story, he openly laughed at it, and said it was so ridiculous that he would not dignify it by a denial.

Archbishop Ireland's friends deny emphatically that there is any likelihood of his removal from the See of St. Paul because of his action.

Mortgage on the Plankinton House.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—The Plankinton House has been mortgaged to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for $100,000. The instrument was signed by Anna B. and William Plankinton, trustees of the estate of John Plankinton. The mortgage runs for five years and bears 5 per cent. interest. It is said to have been executed to straighten out some important real estate deals made by the trustees.

SENATOR FAIR'S PENCIL WILL.

Plenty of Evidence to Prove that It Is a Forgery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The children of the late Senator James G. Fair believe they have at last, after many months of labor and the expenditure of thousands of dollars, secured the evidence that will prove the will alleged to have been executed by Senator Fair on Sept. 24, 1894, which is known as the pencil or Craven will—a forgery. This document provides for sundry bequests to Mrs. Nettie R. Craven of San Francisco, who claims to have been the contract wife of the late Senator.

Charles Fair and his attorneys expect to overwhelm the defenders of the pencil will with a mass of unassailable facts. It is claimed that the deceased millionaire was a guest of the Parisian Hotel, San Rafael, on Sept. 24, 1894, and could not have been at the residence of Mrs. Craven, when the will is supposed to have been drawn up and signed, at the hour alleged by that lady. It is asserted that the detectives of the local police force have unearthed strong evidence to establish the Senator's whereabouts on the date mentioned, and that the hotel register bears his autograph among a number of others on the page set apart for that day.

Witnesses will be placed on the stand to swear they saw the millionaire in San Rafael at the precise time when the will is supposed to have been signed, and these witnesses will present strong reasons for having cause to remember his visit.

THE BREAD CAME BACK.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Reward for an Act of Kindness.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Many years ago, when his father built the house now occupied by Charles Foster's mother, the contractor was a man named Johnson, who in some way became involved so that his home was to be sold by the Sheriff. Learning of the man's trouble, Charles Foster, afterward Secretary of the Treasury, advanced the money to release the mortgage, with little, if any, hope of ever getting any return.

After a time Mr. Johnson went West and passed out of the minds of his friends here, and has since died. Before his death, however, he told his sons how Mr. Foster had befriended him and how grateful he felt for the service. The sons prospered and Mr. Foster failed. They invested a large amount—$50,000, it is said—in smelting works between Denver and Cripple Creek in Mr. Foster's name, but said nothing to Mr. Foster until the success of the project was fully assured.

Mr. Foster has been made a Director in the concern and has gone to Denver to attend a meeting of the Directors. It is said that the works are paying large dividends.

ANOTHER SUIT INSTITUTED.

The Bay State Gas Company of Delaware Again a Defendant.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 11.—Another suit was instituted in the United States Court this afternoon against the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware and J. Edward Addicks and W. E. L. Dillaway.

The statement of the suit, which asks that receivers be appointed for the Delaware Company, is similar to that of the case recently brought by William Buchanan of Boston. The petitioners this time are Godfrey Morse, Georgie L. Morse, executrix of the estate of the late Leopold Morse; Florence J. Logan, Paul K. Lincoln, and the Boston Loan Company, all of Boston. An injunction is also asked to prevent the disposal of any of the assets of the company.

The first Monday in December was fixed as the date of the hearing on the application. The petitioners are represented by J. H. Hoffecker, Jr., of this city and Benjamin L. M. Tower of Boston.

FOR SOUTHERN PROTECTION.

A Harbor-Defense Convention to Assemble at Tampa.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 11.—Gov. Mitchell to-day issued a call for a Southern States Harbor Defense Convention, to assemble at Tampa, Fla., Jan. 20. The call has been sent to the Governors of all Southern States, and all States tributary to the Mississippi River. In the course of the call, Gov. Mitchell says:

"As loyal citizens of this Republic, it behooves us to heed the admonitions of wisdom, and endeavor to speedily place our defenseless Southern ports in a condition to protect us from the possible peril of foreign invasion. In the interest, therefore, of this important subject, we respectfully request your Excellency to honor this convention with your presence, and also to appoint delegates from your commonwealth to attend the same."

PALMER'S KANSAS PRECINCT.

Carried by One Vote—Celebration by the Victors.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 11.—The only precinct or township in Kansas carried by Palmer and Buckner is Dudley Township, in Haskell County, in the "Short Grass" country. In that township five Democrats voted the Indianapolis ticket, and carried it by one plurality. Against this, McKinley and Hobart had 4 votes, Bryan and Sewall 2 votes, and Bryan and Watson 1 vote.

The Palmer and Buckner men felt so good over their victory that they mounted bronchos and led the McKinley and Hobart and Bryan and Watson voters in chains around the township. The two Bryan and Sewall men stood aloof from the festivities.

Georgia's Senatorial Struggle.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The General Assembly took another ballot for United States Senator to-day, each Democratic delegation voting for a different name. To-night Lewis withdrew from the race, which now practically narrows down to Gov. Atkinson, Capt. Howell, and A. S. Clay. The latter was in the lead on the last ballot in caucus. Lewis's support will be divided between the three who remain.

Happy Parents of Triplets.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Husted of Highland are the happy parents of triplets, two boys and one girl, which arrived on Sunday, and are flourishing finely. The mother is doing well. The Husteds are Germans, and are in humble circumstances.

SENATOR SHERMAN TALKS

A GUEST OF THE BROOKLYN UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Tariff Laws Should Be Prepared by an Expert Commission—Attack on Mr. Cleveland—Republicans Friendly to Silver.

A dinner given last night by the Union League Club of Brooklyn to Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor-elect, and to the other successful candidates from Brooklyn, was attended by the local Republican politicians and other prominent guests, over 500 in number. William Berri presided.

The guests were Timothy L. Woodruff, Congressmen-elect Fisher, Wilson, Hurley, Bennett, and Howe, Judges-elect Maddox, Goodrich, Dickey, and Hirschberg, Senator John Sherman of Ohio, Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Col. Fred D. Grant, and Murat Halstead. A large number of ladies were in the gallery.

Senator Sherman was the principal speaker, and his speech had some of the old time partisan ring. He made a fierce attack on the Administration of President Cleveland, and though there was a little derisive laughter when the President's name was mentioned, and a little applause when the speaker's invective was particularly bitter, this part of the speech was received by most of the audience with frigid silence. The rest of the speech was liberally applauded.

Mr. Berri opened the speech making with an enthusiastic tribute to the sound-money Democrats, which was warmly cheered.

Senator Sherman was given a cordial reception when he arose to speak. He said he had been caught unawares, and did not know he was to be present until shortly before. His voice was husky and weak, and at times it was difficult to hear him.

He congratulated the club on the election of McKinley, and told of the early days and early public life of the President-elect. He said he knew him perhaps better than any one else present, and the country might well be proud of him.

"The election of William McKinley," he said, "was not effected by the Republican Party alone. The Republican Party was divided in the campaign, and we have got to give great credit to a large portion of the Democratic Party. [Great applause.] William McKinley was the choice of the conservative people of this country. The great Democratic Party, and the greater Republican Party coalesced to save the country from the dangerous doctrines of Mr. Bryan."

He said Bryan was in some respects a brilliant man, but his principles were destructive.

"I thank God," he said, "that sectional lines are obliterated." He said he expected soon to see every Southern State unite with Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia, in becoming Republican.

"Another thing is now to be noticed, and that is the utter failure of the second Administration of Grover Cleveland." His first Administration was not a failure, he said, because, with a Republican Senate, he could do nothing bad, except put Democrats in office. The principal charge he made against the President was a "tariff for deficit."

"Although the Republican Party offered the President adequate support in raising revenue time and again, he refused it, and based his refusal on the false statement that there was no deficit."

All this is to be changed during the coming Administration, the Senator said, and the old business of reducing the public debt is to be resumed. He defined the sort of tariff he believes in as a tariff on such articles as are made in this country, so that labor may be protected. "The farmer has got to be protected along with the rest of our workingmen," he said.

"The income-tax law passed during this Administration was unjust and unreasonable. If a law had been passed taxing all incomes except those so small as to be absolutely necessary to support life, there would have been no just ground of complaint, and I thank God the Supreme Court killed the law that was a tax on industry."

He paid his respects to Senator Gorman, whom he called "that Maryland quack," and went into a discussion of the silver question. "The silver question has been debated ad nauseam," he said. "The Republican Party, I want you to understand, is not opposed to silver. They have never been opposed to silver." He told how many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of silver the party had bought to show their friendliness to the white metal, and said their whole history had been one of friendliness toward silver money.

"The so-called Sherman law was passed only to prevent the certain passage of a free-silver law," he said, "but the people of this country have now learned better, and I hope they never will coin any more silver dollars till they can put enough metal in them to make them equal to gold dollars. It would be dishonest to do otherwise." This last sentence got loud applause, the first applause given to the Senator's silver utterances.

"Now, a word as to the future," he said. The Dingley bill was introduced to help the Democrats. It was not a party measure, or such a measure as the party in power would advance. That bill can easily be taken up during the remainder of this session, and I believe it will be taken up, and, after improvements, will become a law.

"Now, as to an extra session. I am dead opposed to an extra session, and in my entire experience in public life, I have opposed them. The people have never approved of them, and have always turned out a party holding them at the very next election."

He then said he wanted to see the National debt paid off in a hurry, and was confident that the next Administration would begin it.

"I want to postpone altogether any revision of the tariff laws, and I want to refer the whole matter to an expert commission, and let it frame a bill to be passed. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Good, good."] What we want now is faithful government, strict economy, ample revenue to make river and harbor and other necessary improvements."

He said he wanted to restore commerce, and if necessary was in favor of giving to shippers a rebate on duties for this purpose. The country is looking forward to the delivery of March 4, he said, and the resumption of prosperity which had been suspended since 1892.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster, and others made speeches.

Logan C. Murray Dying.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Logan C. Murray, Vice President of the American National Bank of this city, and formerly President of the United States National Bank of New-York, is dying of heart trouble.

THE STATE'S THANKSGIVING.

Gov. Morton Appoints Thursday, Nov. 26, as the Day.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Gov. Morton to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

State of New-York,
Executive Chamber.

As the end of the year approaches, the people of our State should yield grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of All Good for His mercy in preserving them from war and pestilence and from all forms of public calamity; for His loving kindness in directing their hearts and minds in behalf of the public welfare; for the preservation of social order; for the abundant crops yielded by the earth; for the enjoyment of life under conditions which insure the advantages of free and enlightened government; for educational progress and protection in all lawful and proper endeavors to achieve for themselves, individually and as a people, intelligent advancement and material prosperity.

In accordance, therefore, with established usage, and by virtue of authority vested in me by the law of this State, I, Levi P. Morton, Governor, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th day of November, next, to be observed as a day of special thanksgiving and prayer among the people. And I further recommend that they refrain on that day, so far as may be done, from their usual avocations, and assemble in their places of worship for religious observance and the public expression of devout thanks.

And while thus manifesting their happiness and giving recognition of their grateful feelings, let them not be unmindful of those who have been less blessed with abundance, the needy and the distressed, whose lot can be made happier by such benevolent ministrations as may be freely contributed from the ampler stores of their more fortunate fellow-beings.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this 11th day of November in the year of our Lord 1896. LEVI P. MORTON.

By the Governor:
ASHLEY W. COLE, Private Secretary.

TELLER WILL STICK.

Will Oppose a Tariff Bill Without a Silver Rider.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 11.—"It would be impolitic for us to show our hands now and make our intent plain to the opposition," said Senator Teller to-day, when asked if it would be possible to pass the Dingley bill through the coming Senate without a silver rider.

"I have received many telegrams from the Eastern press requesting an answer to this same question, but, as they evidently desired to misrepresent my position, I refrained from replying. Speaking for myself, I can frankly say I can see no reason why I should change the attitude I maintained during the last session of Congress, and will again vote against the measure unless it carries provisions for free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

"As President Cleveland would veto any tariff legislation, the Republicans will not insist upon its passage. Under these circumstances an extra session is advisable."

A NEW SILVER CAMPAIGN.

Denver to Have a Grand Demonstration Nov. 24—Bryan Will Speak.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—The silver men of Denver are making arrangements for a grand silver demonstration in this city Nov. 24. They intend it, they say, to be the "opening of the silver campaign of 1900."

Bryan is to be here, and it is planned that he shall speak in half a dozen halls, and then review a monster parade. Senator Jones of Arkansas and other silver leaders will be invited to participate in the demonstration.

The arrangements for the great show will be made by a committee of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

DIED AT THE SAME HOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Gulick of Trenton, Both Deaf Mutes.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Gulick, both deaf-mutes, residing at 721 Adeline Street, this city, died at the same hour on Monday, although they were separated at the time by over 100 miles.

Mr. Gulick was killed by a train near Yonkers, N. Y., and his wife passed away while visiting friends in Somers Point, this State. Gulick was at one time employed as a teacher in the New-Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

They will be buried at the same time in this city.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are partly cloudy and cooler.

The storm central Tuesday in Wisconsin has moved rapidly eastward to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley; it has diminished in energy and fresh to brisk westerly winds will prevail in New-England and the lake region Thursday.

The pressure is generally high from the Atlantic coast westward to the North Pacific coast, and is highest on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has fallen in New-England and on the Middle Atlantic coast, and has risen in the Ohio and Missouri Valleys and thence westward to the Pacific coast.

The temperature is high in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and cooler in the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley.

The weather will be partly cloudy or clearing in New-England, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley; it will be generally fair in all other districts. Slightly lower temperature is indicated for the Atlantic States and slowly rising temperature west of the Mississippi Valley.

Signals are displayed at Eastport, Port Huron, and at Saginaw Bay, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, and Marquette sections.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	35	46	49
6 A. M.	35	48	51
9 A. M.	35	49	56
12 M.	35	55	57
4 P. M.	38	55	58
6 P. M.	36	56	59
9 P. M.	35	56	57
12 P. M.	33	53	55

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55¼
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1895	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	47

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3; Column 7.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE

FIRST REALLY SUCCESSFUL DAY AT THE HORSE SHOW.

Faces Which Have Been Missed Seen Yesterday in the Boxes at the Garden—Rumored Death of Mr. Vanderbilt Caused Excitement.

A day of clouds and winds, rain, and fog, fortunately followed soon after nightfall by clearing skies and cool winds from the west, made the third day of the Horse Show one of contrasts and changes.

The morning session was more slimly attended, if possible, than those of Monday and Tuesday, but, contrary to expectations, the afternoon brought society out in force for the first time, while the evening session was really a gay and brilliant one—marked by a distinctively fashionable show in the seats and boxes, and a large attendance of the curiosity-seeking public on the promenade.

When progress around the amphitheatre at the Garden became difficult on account of the crowds, then the Horse Show managers smile, for this means success. It was said yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the midweek day would be the crucial one of the show as far as its social success was concerned, and so it proved. There was an indefinable something in the social atmosphere, both afternoon and evening, that was sadly wanting on Monday and Tuesday.

Fickle Dame Fashion, who had drawn her skirts together and passed by on the other side on the opening days of the show, relented yesterday, and, attired in her best, resumed her accustomed place in the Garden. The matrons looked their best, and the belles smiled their sweetest smiles, while the army of club and society men was out in full force.

Rainy Day Costumes.

As the afternoon was rainy, the women's costumes were of dark material and sombre in color, only relieved by the huge bunches of violets which every correctly attired woman at the show now wears.

As is customary at the afternoon session, the society people present spent most of the time in promenading and exchanging visits, and it was interesting to watch the belles and beaus as they went the rounds, chatting, handshaking, and laughing. Meanwhile the older men and women surveyed the scene from the seats and boxes and commented on the costumes and appearance of the society throng below them.

There was a marked absence of a certain feminine element so much in evidence on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, and the blonde and bejeweled women who were everywhere visible on the first two afternoons had disappeared as if by magic.

The Belmont, Whitney, and Oelrichs boxes were again empty in the afternoon, as their occupants remained away on account of the deaths of the Paget child and Miss Julia Jay.

It is difficult to select the belles of the afternoon. Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Katharine Duer, Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore, Miss Sturgis of Philadelphia, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. George Gould, Miss Fair, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Reginald Rives, and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence held the largest courts of admirers.

Six o'clock came and went, and still the people lingered, loath to leave even with dinner awaiting them. Finally at 6:30 o'clock the crowd poured out to dress and dine and return for the evening session.

Events of the Evening.

Two small sensations opened the evening session and caused a murmur of excitement in the boxes, which quickly spread to and ran like wildfire through the crowds all through the Garden.

The first was the rumor, a revival of that of the afternoon, which had been quickly denied, that Cornelius Vanderbilt was dead. This came from no reliable source that could be found, but, although at first discredited, it was again and again repeated with so much emphasis that many men left the Garden to verify it. It was said that the report had come from the New-York Yacht Clubhouse, near-by, but inquiries made there failed to verify it.

It was fully an hour, however, before the report began to be fully disbelieved, and its effect was noticeable all through the evening. Expressions of sincere sorrow and regret at the supposed death of the much-respected millionaire were heard on all sides.

The second sensation of the evening was of a different nature, and was caused by the refusal of the judges and managers to permit Miss Lona Barrison, the vaudeville artist, to enter the ring and ride her horse in one of the competitions.

The question of whether Miss Barrison would be permitted to appear had been agitated for some weeks past, but society had indicated she could not be prevented from so appearing if she was properly costumed. Great surprise was therefore occasioned when she was refused admission to the ring, and the utmost curiosity was expressed in the boxes as to the pretext for excluding her. It was seen that she was ready to enter, and from a distance her costume appeared to be an entirely proper one. Curiosity as to the grounds for her exclusion was not entirely satisfied, and as she walked around the promenade in her long gray riding ulster, which she donned after being informed she could not enter the ring, she was followed by thousands of eyes. It was said that her exclusion was even more of an advertisement than her appearance would have been.

Brilliant Scene in the Boxes.

So brilliant was the box and seat array last evening that it is difficult to select any of those who composed it for special mention. Some of the handsomest gowns seen yet at the show were displayed. Miss Katharine Duer and Miss Fair, who were in the Belmont box, attracted much attention. Miss Duer was gowned in garnet velvet, with hat to match.

Miss Fair was in black, trimmed with lace. Mrs. George Gould looked remarkably well in a black and white striped silk. Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore wore a brown tailor-made suit, which was most effective, and Miss Eleanor Sedley wore a cherry colored gown, with large hat to match.

Two of the prettiest women present were Mrs. Earle Dodge, in gray figured silk, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who wore black velvet. Mrs. Gen. Burnett looked remarkably well in a most effective gown of gray silk, with spangled corsage, and Miss Fannie Taller was in mauve.

Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. J. G. K.

Duer, Mrs. Dunlep Hopkins, and Mrs. Beechmer were the most strikingly gowned of the older matrons, while Mrs. Carle Havemeyer, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. McDonough, Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. Suffern, Mrs. Lee Taller, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott were the most notable in appearance and costumes of the younger married women.

It was 11 o'clock before the third and first socially successful day of the show was over.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

A Hit Made by the Street Cleaning Department Men.

One of the best features of the entire show, as well as a complete novelty, was the competition between teams from the Street Cleaning Department. There were nine of them in all, one from each section stable in the city. A better showing in a practical class could not have been arranged, and it was in a line of competition that deserves encouragement.

The competition was intended as a compliment to the Commissioner, Col. George E. Waring, Jr. As is the case with everybody in the city except a few "practical" politicians, the management of the show appreciates the little less than marvelous work which he has accomplished since he took hold of the department. Before he accepted the management, it had been a disorganized mob of 5,000 worthless men, and the particular prey of ward politicians seeking places for their lazy or broken-down ward workers and relatives.

Col. Waring has converted this political hospital into an enthusiastic army under military discipline, thorough in their work, and absolutely enthusiastic in their devotion to the department and its chief. So some practical encouragement to these men was given by the offering of prizes, for which the workers could compete.

A cordial recognition of the work of Col. Waring and his department was shown by the very fair crowd that was in the Garden in spite of the rain. There was hearty applause from the boxes for Col. Waring when he stepped into the ring to see the display of his men. There was more applause and cheers for the men themselves when they drove into the tanbark covered inclosure, as proud of their teams as were any of the men who later "tooled" four-in-hands before the well-filled amphitheatre.

More Stormy Weather Suits.

Nine teams, one from each of the section stables competed for the prize. The men were neatly dressed in the brown water-proof suits they wear in stormy weather. Each wore his sou'wester, appropriate to the weather. The carts were the improved steel shovel-nosed dumpcarts, all painted white, with red running gear, and each had the tarpaulin cover, such as is spread over the loaded carts.

There could be no better traps possible for the work for which they are intended. They were also splendidly horsed with sturdy, powerful grays or bays, solidly and cleanly harnessed, with no superfluous trappings. Col. Waring had a perfect right to feel proud of the showing made by his men.

The parade of the carts about the inclosure was made under Col. Waring's direction for the inspection of a critical judge by H. L. Herbert, who was the judge. There was a continuous rattle of applause while the parade was in progress, for New-York taxpayers, who have a sort of proprietary interest in the display, felt proud that the men who have done their work on the streets so perfectly should be able to carry themselves so well. The turnouts were an object lesson that might well have been studied carefully by the authorities of other cities.

When the inspection was ended, Mr. Herbert gave the first prize, $50, and the blue ribbon, to Daniel Donnelly of Stable I and his gray horse Pinochie; the second, $25, to John Connor and his bay horse Dewey, of Stable A; the third, $15, to Patrick McGann and his brown horse Barnum, from Stable G, and the fourth, a white ribbon, to Frederick Worth of Stable H and his chestnut horse Excelsior.

Hackneys and Conchers.

The day was generally given over to the breeding classes, the hackneys and the French coachers, and a couple of trotting classes. Those which excited the most interest were the herd classes for stallions of both the coaching and hackney type. These made a very pretty showing, each of the stallions being shown with four of his get.

In the French coach class, Indre, who won the first prize in the open competition, was beaten by Perfection, whose four colts had all his style and action. Both horses are owned by the same man, M. W. Dunham. In the hackney class, A. J. Cassatt's imported horse Cadet had an easy victory over his competitors, his get making a fine show, both in style and action.

Aside from the competition for the Street Cleaning Department prizes, the feature of the afternoon was the competition in the four-in-hand class, in which there were ten competitors. After a sharp competition, the blue ribbon was awarded to O. H. P. Belmont's team, very cleverly handled by Aurel Batonyi. "Fatty" Bates again landed in second place, and George B. Hulme got third honors with a team well shown by the amateur whip, J. H. Shults, Jr. Louis W. Wormser's team of chestnuts was the only other one placed by the judges, and they showed well up to the winners.

High-School Horses Judged.

First on the evening programme was an exhibition of high-school horses, five appearing in the ring in answer to the bugler's call. But three of the lot were fully educated in the class, and these gave a pretty exhibition, the prize being awarded to Mrs. F. G. Bourne's stallion, and which was ridden by Emil Antony.

To C. Tielenius's stallion Prince was given the second honors, he being shown by George Van Kerlonski. The latter was shown with bit and elaborate bridle, while the former was guided with a silken cord only. It was for this reason, in all probability, that Mr. Clausen awarded the prizes as he did, for Prince was by far the better mannered and more graceful horse of the pair. But Mr. Clausen is as competent a judge of horses as there is in America, and he must have had good reason for making the award as he did.

A variety actress seeking for notoriety wanted to show a horse in this class, riding astride and in a variety theatre costume. She was notified that she could do so if she cared to show the animal with a lady's saddle and in proper riding habit. But as there would have been no sensational advertising in this, she refused, and paraded on the promenade dressed in the costume she wears at the theatre, attracting all the attention that she could.

WHAT THE MEN WORE.

Discoveries Made While in Search of the Correct Fashions.

The tailor from Pittsburg and his friend the leader of fashion in Allegheny City went early to the Horse Show on Tuesday afternoon. They were in search of what was correct for afternoon wear. The Allegheny had paid the expenses, so that his friend would be able to dress him in perfect up-to-date style for a similar function at Cleveland, at which the Alleghenian expects to shine. On the tailor's advice, but against the wishes of the man from Allegheny City, the latter consented to go to the Garden without his dress coat. He thought that gray trousers and a red tie would be about the thing.

"It might do in Allegheny City," said the tailor, "but it won't go in New-York." The decision was approved by "the fly cop," who had agreed for a consideration to point out to them the notabilities among the men.

The tailor was somewhat shocked when, on entering the Garden, his party met a man wearing a pot hat, a four-button cutaway coat, brick-dust gloves, patent-leather shoes, and a huge gold badge in his buttonhole. They had been told that such a hat and such a coat were not considered the thing. "That is Tom" Hitchcock," explained the conductor, "and whatever he wears is au fait, whether other people like it or not."

An instant later, another gentleman, older, more distinguished in appearance, of graceful carriage, polished manners, and evidently thoroughly well poised, passed the visitors. He also wore a gold badge. He had a well-fitting sackcoat and a pot hat. "In opposition to all established rules of dress," exclaimed the Pittsburg expert.

"But it goes here and is the fashion that has been set," said the conductor of the party, "for that is Cornelius Fellowes, President of the association."

The Alleghenian had watched both men and taken it all in. He had his eyes out especially for walking sticks. Hitchcock had carried his with the crook up. Mr. Fellowes had no cane. The mystery as to the proper way to hold a walking stick was yet to be solved.

"Dick" David's Wrinkled Coat.

Suddenly there loomed up out of the crowd a very rosy-cheeked man of athletic build and with a phenomenal sweep to his right arm and his pot hat when he bowed to the occupants of boxes, which he did frequently. There was a "Red Badge of Courage" stamped all over his features, even if the title had been copyrighted by another.

"Newspaper reporter," snapped the conductor. "Dick Davis, they used to call him, but I believe he has published some sort of a book, and now they call him Richard Harding Davis."

"Not the great author! Not the friend of the Emperor of Russia, of the Sultan of Turkey, of the Prince of Wales, and of the President of Venezuela!" exclaimed the Allegheny City man, who was pinned to the spot with amazement. He was an authority on matters literary on the Youghlogeny.

"Guess it's the same fellow," said the conductor. "I did hear he had an assignment to go over and help coronate the Czar, and settle the war in Japan and a few things like that since he left off reporting at Police Headquarters. He's right in the swim now; knows all the swells and does the society reporting for one of the papers, I hear. He's up in the fashions."

"Does he have a man?" asked the inquisitive Alleghenian.

"Two of them, I believe," said the conductor.

"He should discharge them at once," snapped the tailor. "The wrinkles in his frock coat skirt are simply heartrending. That surely cannot be good form."

"Must be all right. Perhaps it's the fashion in Russia," laconically said the Alleghenian. Then he mentally took an invoice of the proper thing for afternoon wear as exemplified by Davis. Mem.—Long-tailed frock coat of diagonal cloth; skirts badly wrinkled, as if they had been slept in or on; gray, striped trousers, turned up an inch and a half, with slight crease and considerably sprung at the knees; black four-in-hand tie, with coaching horn for a scarf-pin; silk hat; gloves of sang du boeuf color; white shirt, with standing collar; patent leather shoes; no spats; plain shepherd's crook stick, carried with the crook up.

"There comes Stanley Mortimer, leader of the hunting set, all kinds of a swell, with lots of money and style." This from the conductor.

Items by the observer: Long, tan-colored paddock coat, with velvet collar and cuffs of a darker shade; dark-colored business suit coat a cutaway; trousers of a lighter shade; black derby hat; brown kid gloves; white Ascot tie; patent leather shoes; cane, carried ferrule end up.

Next of interest to the observers came "Ollie" Bird. Face smooth-shaven, à la O. H. P. Belmont; pot hat and frock coat, with dark gray trousers; dark necktie, Ascot style; combination stand-up and fall-over collar; scarf pin, small, looked like a horseshoe; no gloves; carried cane with the crook up.

"Ham" Cary's Pointed Coattails.

Hamilton Cary came next. "One of the ushers at the Duke of Marlborough's wedding; very correct and a leader of fashions," said the conductor. Another pot hat, four-in-hand tie once more, violet boutonnière, patent-leather shoes, frockcoat with the tails cut away to a V in the back; Bordeaux-wine colored tie, double-breasted waistcoat of dark cloth, red gloves, cane carried with the ferrule end in the air.

"Seems to be rather puzzling as to what is the correct thing to wear at such a function as this," remarked the searcher for information.

"Try this," said the conductor as they walked along and approached a man who looked above all around him. "It's Winthrop Rutherfurd. Old family; leader at Newport; desirable catch, so the matrons say, and the men of the old school refer to him as a man who would be a beau ideal of what they were wont to sail 'dandies' many years ago. He cannot be wrong."

Item—High silk hat with little bell to the crown or brim. Long frock coat; violet boutonnière; linen waistcoat of brown shade as if unbleached; white shirt and standing collar; tie of Ascot shape, with slightly and daintily figured silk for the material; substantial shoes of highly polished calfskin, such as would be needed to support the 6 feet 2 inches of manhood they carry about; cane held with the crook in the hand as it was intended to be carried when it was made. Conclusion—Certainly a well-dressed man.

"Here comes another reporter; rival of Dick Davis's, as I understand it; wrote something about 'Steve' Brodie and called it 'Chimmie Fadden.'"

"Not Edward W. Townsend?" asked the Pittsburg man hesitatingly.

"That's the name," said the conductor. "Just breaking into society," he added.

Townsend's dress was modest—a plain cutaway business suit of dark cloth, face clean-shaven, eye glasses, boutonnière of violets, high silk hat, air of a man looking for "types," red gloves, patent-leather shoes, cane used as a walking stick.

"Foxy" Keene's Pink Shirt.

"Now we reach the real thing," exclaimed the conductor, with more interest than he had shown since he entered the Garden. "See the man in the box, back seat, hair parted directly in the middle, black mustache, piercing eyes, good-looking chap?" They discovered him. "That is Foxhall Keene, famous on two continents as a polo player, a rider to hounds, and an amateur jockey that could give 'Snapper' Garrison points in his palmy days. Everybody knows who he is, and he is one of the very best dressed men in New-York."

This was the inventory: Business suit, cutaway style; trousers lighter by a shade than the coat; waistcoat a dazzle of white Prussian cloth, with horizontal stripes of black; pink shirt, white standing collar; black derby hat; brick-dust colored gloves; white tie made into a small and neat knot; cane carried with the crook up.

"And here comes Frank Beard. Sets all the fashion for the men in Brooklyn. Great four-in-hand driver."

Beard, as he walked by them, was looked over carefully, and the inventory showed a black frock coat, gray trousers, flaring standing collar, white four-in-hand tie, brown gloves, and brown derby hat. Cane carried with the crook up.

A trip along the south side of the Garden brought out the fact, after a glance at his box, that "Sam" Mott, who occasionally gets right in the swim with the rest of the boys, was pretty well groomed for the afternoon. New silk hat—won on the election; frock coat, with gray trousers, boutonniere of violets; light tie; yellow gloves; silver and buckhorn-handled cane, held right side up.

Down near the Madison Avenue entrance sat P. F. Collier, who was pointed out as a "publisher," great man to ride to hounds, and fashionable leader in half a dozen hunt clubs." Mr. Collier had a different fashion in hair from any of the rest. It was a fringe about a shining bald pate, like a decorated billiard ball; face smooth-shaven; his suit was a cutaway of dark cloth, with lighter trousers; a light tie, and yellow gloves. Through force of habit, in all probability, he carried a hunting crop, instead of a cane.

Col. Astor and His Cane.

Near him sat J. J. Astor, watching with a lot of interest the horses in the ring. He, too, wore a tall silk hat, a black frock coat, white shirt and collar, and necktie of very light-colored silk. Bearing, that of a military man on the Governor's staff, with a title of Colonel to support. Cane carried ferrule end up.

Just as the investigators were about to leave the Garden, puzzled to the last degree as to what really was the fashionable thing to wear in the afternoon at a horse show, there strolled in to set all disputes at rest, T. Suffern Taller. He had a long coaching overcoat with roomy skirts, and close-fitting from the waist up. A few inches of small gray and white checked trousers were visible, and there were spats of drab over patent leather shoes. His hat was of silk of the pot style, his tie a modest one of dark silk tied in four-in-hand style, his gloves of deep-red dogskin, and he carried his rather heavy cane, without a crook in the handle, with the ferrule end up.

That was decided to be about the best outfit that had been seen, and the Allegheny City man, wearied with his search, ordered a duplicate of that outfit, and fled from the Garden to get into a dress suit, so as to be in time for the evening parade.

Tiffany & Co.

Clocks, Bronzes, Pottery and Glass at Reduced Prices

To make room for our Holiday Importations, we are offering, at *Greatly Reduced Prices*, the remainder of some previous importations in Clocks and Mantel Sets, Artistic Bronzes by noted sculptors, and a large assortment of Pottery and Glass, representing the best products of the European markets.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

AWARDS OF PRIZES.

Owners That Were Successful in Getting Ribbons.

The prize winners in the classes judged yesterday were as follows:

Class 91.—Pony stallions, 3 years old or over, exceeding 12.1 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands—First prize, $100, Henry Fairfax's Chesterfield, rn., 14.1, 3 years, by Little Wonder-Lady Levina; second prize, $50, J. D. Cameron's Comet, b., 13.3½, 6 years.

Class 8.—Trotters, fillies, 2 years old (foaled in 1894)—First prize, $150, Village Farm's Minola King, b., by Mambino King-Minola Chimes; second prize, $75, B. W. Ford's Impromptu, b., by Trevillion-Queen Almont; third prize, $35, Charles C. Foster's Princess Mackay, br., by Byron Wilkes-Lady Mackay; highly commended, Simmoleur Stock Farm's Seachlight's, b., 15.1, by Darknight-Sweetheart.

Class 27.—Hackney stallions, 3 years old or over, 14 hands and under 15 hands—First prize, $150, Henry Fairfax's Chesterfield, rn., 14.1 hands, by Little Wonder-Lady Levina; second prize, $75, F. G. Bourne's Starlight, br., 14.2 hands, by Glendate-Czarevna; third prize, $35, Oliver H. P. Belmont's The Dane, ch., 14.3½ hands, 7 years, by Cadet-Jersey Lily; highly commended, J. J. Astor's Confident Shot, br., 14.3¾ hands, 5 years, by Confidential-Lady Flash.

Class 29.—Hackney mares, 4 years old or over, (foaled in 1892 or before 1892,) 15.1 hands or over, shown by the side of saddle horses—First prize, $150, Frederick C. Stevens's Kathleen, ch., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Danegelt-Victoria; second prize, $75, Hillhurst Farm's Princess Dagmar, b., 15.3 hands, 8 years, by Danegelt-Dapper; third prize, $35, H. G. and R. Cheney's Dorothea, ch., 15.1 hands, 7 years, by Prince George-Dorothy; highly commended, Frederick C. Stevens's Canny Maid, ch., 15.2½ hands, 4 years, by Canny Man-Maydower.

Class 30.—Hackney mares, 4 years old or over, (foaled in or before 1892,) 14.1 hands and under 15.1 hands, certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1896—First prize, $150, H. G. and R. Cheney's Laughing Water, b., 15.1, 7 years, by Candidate-Primrose; second prize, $75, Fred C. Stevens's Nelly, ch., 15.0½, 5 years, by Rufus-Lady Chance; third prize, $35, Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld's Pandora, b., 14.3, 10 years, by Vigorous-Peg.

Class 85.—Ponies under saddle, 12 hands, and not exceeding 13.1 hands, three years old or over—First prize, $80, John S. Bratton's Dip, spot g., 12.3½ hands, five years, driven by owner; second prize, $40, the Mason Stable Company's Columbus, b. g., 13 hands, four years, driven by Mr. Norcott; third prize, $20, Dr. Frederick S. Dennis's Little Comet, ch. g., 13 hands, three years, driven by M. Sheiby; highly commended, Thomas L. Watson's Hamlet, b. g., 12.0½ hands, nine years, driven by Mr. Hewitt.

Class 55.—Carriage horses, pairs, over 16.1 hands, suitable for a barouche or coupe Dorsey, shown to appropriate four-wheeled vehicles—First, prize, $200, John S. Bratton's Chester, b. g., 16.1½, 5 years, and Brighton, b. g., 16.1½, 5 years, driven by owner; second prize, $100, John Arthur's Cold Wave, b. g., 16.1½, 6 years, and Storm, br. g., 16.1¼, 7 years, driven by owners; third prize, $50, the Mount's Sundown, b. g., 16.1½, aged, and Barney Wilkes, b. g., 16.1½, aged, driven by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Class 39.—French coaching stallions, 3 years old, shown in hand—First prize, $150, Meadowbrook Farm's Partisan, b., by Perfection-Tranquille; second prize, $75, M. W. Dunham's Prosper, b., 16.1, by Perfection-Serieuse.

Class 37.—French coaching stallions, each shown with four of his get, the get not to exceed 4 years of age—First prize, $225, M. W. Dunham's Perfection, b., 16.1, 9 years, by Banguls-Charlotte, with get: Peerless, Effie, Superb, and Patrician; second prize, $125, Meadowbrook Farm's Partisan, br., 16, 7 years, with get: Ida, Gazelle III., Vespasia, and Adele; third prize, $50, M. W. Dunham's Indre, ch., 16, 10 years, by Phaeton-Bettina, with get: Faupave, Vestal, Emier, and Modest.

Class 114.—Street cleaning horses and carts, judged in the appearance of the drivers, the condition of the horses, and care taken of the carts and harness—First prize, $50, Pinochie, g. g., 17.2, 9 years, driven by Daniel Donnelly; second prize, $25, Colonel, b. g., 16.2, 5 years, driven by John Connor; third prize, $10, Barnum, br. g., 16.2, 11 years, driven by Patrick McGann; highly commended, Excelsior, ch. g., 16.2, 11 years, driven by Frederick Worth.

Class 11.—Trotters, 4 years old or over, with a record of 2:30 or better, shown to harness or wagon—First prize, $150, Charles M. Reed's Alice Leyburn, (2:29,) br. m., 15.2½, 5 years, by Baron Wilkes-Mamie, driven by Mr. Barnard; second prize, $75, James W. Cooke's Altomont, (2:21 1-5,) b. g., 15.2½, 7 years, by Almont Star-Dolly Richards, driven by owner; third prize, $35, Charles Mitchell, (2:15,) br. m., 15.1½, 7 years, by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, driven by owner; highly commended, Charles M. Reed's Lady Allerton, (2:29,) br. m., 15.2½, 7 years, by Allerton-Euridice, driven by Mr. Wright.

Class 26.—Hackney stallions, 3 years old, (foaled in 1893,) 15 hands or over—First prize, $150, Hillhurst Farm's Barthorpe Performer, ch., 15.2½, by Duke of Connaught-Princess; second prize, $75, E. W. Twaddell's Prometheus, b., 15, by Rufus, Jr.-Conquest; third prize, $35, Horace N. Crossley's Rosseau Performer, rn., 15.3, by Enthorpe Performer-Fanny; highly commended, H. G. and R. Cheney's Manchester, br., 15.1½, by Doctor Parke-Misfire.

Class 95.—Four-in-hand teams, not under 15 hands, shown before a coach or body brake—First prize, $250, Oliver H. P. Belmont's team, driven by Mr. Batony; second prize, $125, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team, driven by Mr. Bates; third prize, $80, George B. Hulme's team, driven by J. H. Shults, Jr.; highly commended, Louis W. Wormser's team, driven by Mr. Donnelly.

Class 23.—Hackney stallions, 4 years old or over, (foaled in or before 1892,) each shown with four of his get—First prize, $250, A. J. Cassatt's Cadet, ch., 15.3, 12 years, by Lord Derby-Princess, with get, Erling Rickell, Patriot, and Polly; second prize, $125, F. G. Bourne's Enthorpe Performer, ch., 15.1½, 7 years, by Matchless of Londesborough-Peg, with get, Rasean, Performer, Indian Princess, Princess Olga, and Squaw.

Class 69.—Ponies, other than Shetlands, in harness, under 12 hands, 8 years old, or over—First prize, $80, W. J. Simpson's imp. Maydower, br. m., 11.3, 9 years; second prize, $40, Master Clarence John Gerken's Jenny, blk. m., 11.2½, 9 years; third prize, $20, Master Gerken's imp. Topsy, g. m., 11.3, 8 years; highly commended, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Adjutant, blk. s., 10.0¾, 8 years.

Class 96.—Qualified hunters, (middle weight,) up to carrying between 165 and 190 pounds to hounds—First prize, $200, Miss Pomeroy's Greylock, g. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, ridden by Mr. Murphy. No other prizes were awarded in this class.

Class 81.—Saddle horses, high school—First prize, $100, Mrs. F. G. Bourne's A. B. s., 15.3 hands, 10 years, ridden by Emil Antony; second prize, $75, C. Tielenius's Prince, b. s., 5 years, ridden by George Von Kalonski; third prize, $35, Edward Knierlem's Sporting Duke, blk. g., 15.1 hands, aged, ridden by Louis Paugette.

Class 44.—Horses over 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, shown to a light two or four-wheeled vehicle—First prize, $150, Louis W. Wormser's Don Wilkes, ch. g., 14.3½, 5 years, driven by Mr. Donnelly; second prize, $75, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Actress, g. m., 14.3½, 8 years, driven by C. Pratt; third prize, $35, Louis W. Wormser's His Excellency, ch. g., 14.3½, 6 years, driven by R. Dunn; highly commended, George B. Hulme's Cracksman, ch. g., 14.3, 7 years, driven by C. Fitzpatrick.

Class 108.—Qualified or green hunters—First prize, $200, Warren Mansfield Healey's Kensington, ch. g., 15.3, 7 years, ridden by Foxhall Keene; second prize, $100, Harry W. Smith's Sweetbriar, ch. m., 15.3, 6 years, ridden by owner; third prize, $50, Robert L. Stevens's Quadrille, br. m., 15.2, 8 years, ridden by owner; highly commended, Adam Beck's Ladylike, b. m., 15.3, 4 years, ridden by owner.

The Card for To-day.

The programme for to-day, the fourth of the show, will be as follows:

9 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.

10:30 A. M.—Preliminary trial of horses entered in Class 106, over jumps five feet high; only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in that class.

11:15 A. M.—Judging eleven hackney mares, 3 years old, Class 81.

11:45 A. M.—Judging two stallions—one a registered hackney, the other a registered trotter—shown with four of their get, the get out of native inspected or unregistered mares, Class 25.

12 M.—Judging five standard-bred 2-year-old trotting stallions, Class 6.

12:20 P. M.—Judging ten standard-bred 2-year-old trotting fillies, shown to harness, Class 12.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging fifteen ponies in harness, Class 73.

2:30 P. M.—Judging thirty-two saddle horses, Class 76.

3:10 P. M.—Judging three pairs of horses and best-appointed road rig, Class 18.

3:25 P. M.—Judging fifteen tandems, Class 62.

4 P. M.—Judging six herds of Shetland ponies, Class 94.

4:25 P. M.—Judging sixteen green hunters, (lightweight,) Class 102.

5:15 P. M.—Judging six pairs of horses and best-appointed Victorias or cabriolets, Class 58.

5:40 P. M.—Judging five hackney stallions, Class 25.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging twelve ponies under saddle, Class 86.

8:20 P. M.—Judging thirty-eight high steppers, Class 51.

9 P. M.—Judging twelve mounted municipal police, Class 109.

9:30 P. M.—Judging (Class 106) those horses previously selected to compete in Class 106, over six successive jumps five feet high.

The fastidious New-Yorker will find the new Hotel Manhattan the ideal place for dinner or supper. Every luxury of the table. A dining hall that is a marvel of artistic ornamentation. 42d and Madison Avenue.—Adv.

SOVEREIGN IS AGGRESSIVE

WOULD MAKE THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR A POLITICAL BODY.

Urges Organization in Behalf of Free Silver—Organized Opposition, He Says, Is the Only Means of Curbing the "Money Power."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—It appears to be the purpose of General Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor to put the organization of which he is the head into politics and to give the support of that organization to the free-silver cause. On the assembling of the Knights of Labor to-day Mr. Sovereign delivered the annual address, saying:

"The Knights of Labor is the only labor organization commanding the necessary machinery to hold up a great reform movement during the interim between political campaigns.

"After a struggle of twenty-seven years against the evils of aggregated wealth by our order, we are confronted with more serious problems affecting the rights and liberties of the industrial masses than ever before.

"Not only have the idle speculating classes demonstrated their ability to dominate productive enterprise and accumulate the wealth of toiling millions, but they have demonstrated their power to coerce wage workers and mortgaged farmers with threats of discharge and foreclosure into submission to their will. The autocratic holders of idle money have subverted the principles of free government by forcing political service from the poor as the tenure of employment.

"In the struggle just passed, the Knights of Labor proved itself to be the only labor organization that stood like an iron wall before the fire of the organized money power of two continents. Every general officer and every distinct and local assembly of our order spurned every offer of bribery and scorned every threat of the money king. When the test came, our order was found to possess the knowledge, the courage, and the manhood to defy and combat the emissaries of organized greed. Except the great support given by that matchless champion of labor, Eugene V. Debs, the chief officer of no other National labor organization gave us material aid in our struggle for the cause of the common people.

"The American Federation of Labor proved too loose in its organized capacity and too weak in its test of membership to either resist or evade the onslaughts of the Wall Street combines, and it therefore became an easy prey to the emissaries of corporate wealth.

"Notwithstanding the fact that recent rulings of our higher courts have placed all labor organizations in the category of criminal conspiracy, thousands of the members of the federation voted to sustain that pernicious ruling. They pleaded guilty to the charge by the votes they cast.

"I would so change and abbreviate our present test of membership as to centre our immediate demands upon an equitable income tax, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, the payment of all Government bonds according to present contract, and the Government issue of all of the money of the country. I would make positive and unequivocal declarations against government by injunction, increase of the standing army, the payment of the bonded debt in gold alone, the issue of bonds in time of peace, and the issue of circulating notes by banking corporations.

"I would then prepare an entire new secret work, with stronger obligations than we now have; establish a degree known as the minute men, and as far as possible return to our former system of working in absolute secrecy.

"I would then appeal to the free-silver and reform forces everywhere for membership and support and throw this organization into the great, broad field of agitation to fight the money power and the corporations to an everlasting finish.

"I would not recede from our demands for land reform nor from any of the other great principles contained in the preamble of this order, but I would designate them as battle grounds to be fought over after we have throttled the life out of the money power that is undermining the foundation of American liberty.

"The money power has made itself the guardian and protector of every other monopoly and combine and stands forth to-day the idol of every miser, the hope of every king, and the god of every despot. The idle holders of idle wealth throughout the world are combined against the free coinage of silver. A bondholding aristocracy demands its abolition as a primary money in order to appreciate debts and depreciate the profits of labor below the profits of money at interest, so that fixed income annuities may be saddled upon the industries of the world. Labor must bare its limbs to these shackles and bow its head to this lash or accept the issue and combine in one great organization to throw off the yoke of oppression.

"The Knights of Labor is the only labor organization commanding the necessary machinery to hold up a great reform movement during the interim between political campaigns; therefore I appeal to the delegates here assembled to place a demand for the free coinage of silver at the present legal ratio in our preamble and bare our ports and clear our decks for action against the plutocratic combine arrayed on the side of a single gold standard."

The report of General Secretary-Treasurer Hayes was read.

The report shows receipts during the year of $33,714.73 from all sources; balance on hand July 1, 1895, $6,404.99; total, $40,119.72; disbursements, $39,793.26; balance on hand, $336.46. The sum of $7,742.97 was expended on account of The Journal of the Knights of Labor, while the receipts were but $2,870.85.

PLATT WILL BE WILLING.

Will Take the United States Senatorship for a Time, at Least.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—It has been generally talked about the Capitol for the past month that the next United States Senator from New-York would be Thomas C. Platt, should he care to accept the place.

An Albany politician said to-day: "It is known by Mr. Platt's personal friends that he is itching to sit in the United States Senate again, and that he will accept the place if it be for not longer than a year. His desire to go to Washington is twofold. One reason is because of the sentiment attached to the place, and the other to be selected by a 'united' party after one of the biggest victories that party has ever obtained.

"It is also understood that should he go to Washington he will relinquish the office in about a year, provided the next Assembly is Republican, so that his successor can be selected from the ranks of the party. Should he decide between now and the date on which the election by the Legislature takes place to remain at home, his business interests being very great, his choice would probably fall on Charles W. Hackett, who, he thinks, has done remarkable service for the party.

"It is also thought that at the expiration of the year, should he take the place, and then retire, Gov. Morton, who at present is tied up pretty closely by his business interests, which are left wholly to him by the death of his partner, Mr. Bliss, will be selected as his successor. Then, supposing that Mr. Morton would not take the place, Mr. Platt has in view for the seat Edward Lauterbach, who has always been loyal to his party and has done it herculean service during the last decade."

Dishonest Election Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Richard Hughes, James Cahill, and Charles McConnell, who were respectively Judge and Inspectors in the Twelfth Division of the Fourth Ward, at the general election in 1895, and who were charged with fraud in making a false return of the votes cast, to-day pleaded guilty before Judge Beitler, in the Quarter Sessions Court. They were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to be disfranchised for four years.

MONEY PAID BY CANDIDATES.

Ex-Congressman Belden Expended More than His Salary.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—James J. Belden, the successful Congressional candidate in the Onondaga-Madison district, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a statement of his campaign expenses, which aggregated $13,180. He gave $10,180 to C. H. Duell, Chairman of the McKinley League County and Congressional Committees; $500 to D. W. Peck, Chairman of the Onondaga Democratic County Committee, and $2,500 to Secretary E. M. Belden for campaign expenses.

Charles M. Dickinson of Binghamton, Republican Elector, contributed $200 in printing to the Broome County Republican Committee.

John H. G. Vehslage, the successful Democratic Congressional candidate in the Seventh District, expended $3,056.

Franklin Bartlett, gold candidate in the same district, spent $2,423.

William W. Goodrich, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the second District, spent $3,590, of which $3,500 went to the Republican State Committee.

Frederick C. Schraub, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spent $130 for lithographs and badges through the Democratic State Committee and $150 for traveling expenses.

John H. Ketcham, the Republican Congressional candidate in the Eighteenth District, contributed $5,500 to County Committees.

Stephen D. Stephens, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District, expended $1,915.

George B. Sloane of Oswego, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, had expenses aggregating $1,011.

Charles W. Gillett, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-ninth District, spent $1,748.

Cornelius Haley, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Oneida-Herkimer District, spent $291.

Theodore L. Poole, Republican candidate for Congress in the Onondaga-Madison district, expended $1,939.

Congressman Charles A. Chickering spent $722 in his canvass for re-election.

Edward H. Butler of Buffalo, a Republican Elector at Large, contributed $1,000 to the Erie County Committee.

Seth H. Milliken of New-York City, Republican Presidential Elector, gave $1,500 to the National Committee and $250 to the State Committee.

Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo expended $2,850.

William W. Smith of Poughkeepsie, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, expended $700, of which $500 went to the Prohibition State Committee.

THE CITY CANDIDATES.

All Paid Well for Their Recent Political Experience.

Amos J. Cummings, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, in his statement of election expenses, filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, states that he spent $1,876.50 for printing and advertising, $720 for distributing and headquarters, and $150 for circulers.

Philip B. Low, Republican Congressman-elect from the Fifteenth District, gave $2,570 to the Campaign Committee of the district and spent $1,120.25 for headquarters, clerk hire, printing, and carriage hire.

Timothy J. Campbell, who was defeated for Congress in the Ninth District, gave $500 to the Republican organization of the Fourth Assembly District, $100 to the Sixth District, $600 to the Eighth District, $500 to the Twelfth District, $135 to the Blaine Club, $100 to the T. F. Ruhle Association, and $50 to the independent organization of the Tenth District.

Harvey T. Andrews, Republican Assemblyman-elect from the Thirty-first District, expended $398 for printing, lithographing, billposting, typewriting, clerk, and coach hire, and gave $100 to the Campaign Committee of the Thirty-first District.

William Sulzer, Democratic Congressman-elect from the Eleventh District, spent $237.50 for cards and lithographs, $375 for postage, $262 for newspapers, $1,895.75 for printing and distributing, and contributed $100.50 to Tammany Hall.

James J. Walsh, defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, spent $332.50 for printing, stationery, and distributing.

Frank A. Sovak, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-sixth District, contributed $100 to the Republican organization of his district and spent $357 for printing, advertising, and distributing.

Charles A. Hess, defeated Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, gave $2,550 to the Republican organization of the district, $550 to the Republican Committee of the Twenty-second Assembly District, and spent $1,534.30 for headquarters, transparencies, printing, chairs, messengers, addressing, and typewriting.

MAY EXAMINE THE BALLOTS.

A Contest over the Election of Charles Braun to the Assembly.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—Judge Titus granted an order this afternoon directing the County Clerk to allow Henry Streifler and his attorneys to inspect the ballots in the Fifth Assembly District, for the purpose of enabling them to determine the advisability of contesting the election of Charles Braun, (Republican,) who was declared elected Assemblyman in the district by a majority of 43 votes over Streifler, (Democrat.)

Streifler claims that nearly 80 per cent. of the ballots returned as void, defaced, or otherwise invalid, were not void according to law, and should have been returned as cast for him.

May be a Recount in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11.—It is announced to-day that the friends of John Lind, fusion candidate for Governor, will demand a recount.

Clough's majority is apparently about 3,000. The basis of the demand for a recount is alleged frauds in the northwestern part of the State, and the allegation that a large number of ballots marked erroneously for both the Bryan and Palmer Electors were thrown out, when they should have been counted as to the rest of the ticket.

It is claimed that about all the rejected ballots were for Lind. In Hennepin County alone about 500 of these ballots were discarded. The Democratic State Committee is investigating the matter.

The Vote of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—Only twelve counties have made official returns of the recent election. Unofficial returns indicate that Bryan's plurality is 15,000 to 17,000, and that Taylor, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have 6,000 to 8,000 majority over Tillman.

South Dakota Still in Doubt.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 11.—The indications are that the official count will show the Bryan Electors to have about 100 plurality, and the whole Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, to be elected. Neither side, however, has given up hope of complete victory.

THE QUIGG-FORNES CANVASS.

Mr. Fornes Answers Mr. Byrne's Reflections on His Good Faith.

Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League, in order to clear away the general impression that he had not accorded fair treatment to Mr. Charles V. Fornes, the honest-money candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, wrote a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in which he reflected on the good faith of Mr. Fornes. The statements in his letter were indorsed by Frank C. Travers, John J. Pulleyn, H. J. Sayers, John Crane, and John J. Rooney.

The letter was published last Monday. It was submitted to Mr. Fornes by a reporter for THE TIMES with a request that he answer Major Byrne.

"I sincerely regret," said Mr. Fornes, "that these differences of opinion as to motive should be placed before the public at

QUESTION OF GRAND JURORS

QUALIFICATIONS CONSIDERED WITH RESPECT TO LABOR.

Commissioners Have Not Yet Received the Memorial on the Subject from the Knights and Federation.

Although the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor have had prepared and published a memorial to the Commissioners of Jurors, declaring that in the selection of Grand Jurors there is discrimination against laboring men, and asking that representatives whom they name be included in the next jury list, the Commissioners, Recorder Goff said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, have not received the memorial.

These two labor organizations in their address say:

"The large majority of our citizens are mechanics, artisans, laborers, clerks, and small store keepers, and for the Grand Jury to be a representative body it should be largely made up of intelligent citizens of good character following those callings in life.

"The fact is that of the thousand or more who make up the Grand Jury list there are not, all told, the names of fifty men who could by any reasonable construction be regarded as following any of the occupations herein mentioned.

"On the contrary, the list is made up exclusively of men of large means invariably representing great property interests, as distinguished from the vast majority of our citizens, and by reference to the list it will be found that there is no larger business interest represented than by those men who give their occupation as President, Treasurer, Secretary, banker and merchant, whatever such terms may signify."

The Law in the Case.

The law in reference to the preparation of Grand Jury lists by the Commissioners provides that they shall select the names of "such persons, only, as they know or have good reason to believe are possessed of the qualifications by law required of persons to serve as jurors for the trial of issues of fact and are of approved integrity, fair character, sound judgment, and well informed."

Grand Jurors are chosen from the lists of petit jurors, and the law as to those to be taken provides for men of these qualifications:

"Of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and under sixty years old.

"Who are at the time assessed for personal property belonging to them in their own right to the amount of $250, or who shall have a freehold estate in real property in the county, belonging to them in their own right or in the right of their wives to the value of $250.

"In the possession of their natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepit.

"Free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, and well informed."

Nothing is said in any section of the law as to the placing on the lists of any persons other than those who possess the qualifications enumerated. It is well known, however, that in the past lists have been furnished by trades unions to those who chose jurors and that representatives of those unions were included in the lists, it being understood that they were selected to protect, or at least, represent the interests of their organizations.

Recorder Goff was asked by the reporter as to the principle that governs the Commissioners in the selection of jurors.

"The memorial published as having been sent to us by the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor," he said, "has not been received.

"Our board will meet the last Monday in this month to prepare the new Grand Jury lists. We must select not less than 600 nor more than 1,000 names.

Lists Change Slowly.

"There have been few changes in the Grand Jury lists in many years. When the board, which is composed of the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the Mayor, an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, the Recorder, and a Judge of the General Sessions, meets, we simply revise the existing lists. We strike from them the names of men who have died, of those who have removed from the city or have been found otherwise not qualified, and add the names of men whom we consider eligible.

"We go over the lists furnished us by the Commissioner of Jurors, Major Pilmley, and choose the men to fill the lists. There is no consideration of anything but qualifications, except that we regard the question of whether a man's business will allow him to serve without loss. Some men on the present lists have been there twenty or thirty years."

"Do you regard the memorial of the labor organizations as an attempt to bring a class element into the selection?" asked the reporter.

"The selection of the Grand Jury," said the Recorder, "is governed entirely by the fitness and qualifications of the persons selected, without regard to what is called 'class.'"

When Mayor Strong was asked about the memorial, he said: "I have not seen any memorial. I think we have the best grand jurors that can be obtained."

Major Pilmley, Commissioner of Jurors, said the memorial had not been received by him.

District Attorney Fellows, about two months ago, received a letter from Secretary Boehm of the Central Labor Union, asking him to lay before the Grand Jury the request that labor organizations and workingmen in general be represented on the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Unger said yesterday that the matter was placed before the Grand Jury as requested in the letter, but that body after considering it did not bring in any presentment on the matter or take any action. District Attorney Fellows so notified Secretary Boehm, and there the matter rested so far as the District Attorney's office was concerned.

The National Grange in Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The thirtieth session of the National Grange convened this morning in the National Hotel, thirty States being represented by 150 delegates. It was the first meeting in Washington, a fact to which the several speakers referred in their remarks. General Secretary John Trimble of this city and William Saunders, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department Grounds, one of the two original members of the order present at this meeting, welcomed the delegates to the National capital. Mr. Saunders in his speech advocated the erection by the National Grange of a hall of archives in Washington. Worthy Master J. W. Brigham of Ohio responded to the addresses on behalf of the grange. This afternoon the Worthy Master delivered his annual address.

Banker Hamilton Kills Himself.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 11.—Frank Hamilton, for years a prominent banker here, took morphine this afternoon with suicidal intent, and died this evening. Up to a few months ago he was a member of Raymond & Co.'s banking house. He was well known to New-York bankers. He took an active part in the construction of the Austin dam, in which he lost much money. He was married Monday night to a Miss Carrie Gray of this city, his first wife having died two years ago. Despondency over business losses is supposed to have led to his act.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Gross receipts from traffic on the Illinois Central Railroad for October are estimated at $2,246,767; for October, 1895, they were $2,387,442; estimated decrease, $140,675. Net receipts for the three months ending Sept. 30 show a decrease of $123,202 as compared with the same months last year.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. Economical Housekeepers are selecting now. Smoke-touched goods below cost.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

THE TELEPHONE CASE.

Supreme Court Hears Argument on the Berliner Patent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Ferdinand P. Fish, counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, finished his argument in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon in opposition to the demand of the Government that the patent for the Berliner transmitter for telephones, issued in 1801, be canceled for fraud in the illegal delay in its issue from the Patent Office, and for invalidity in that the same inventon was covered by a patent issued to the same inventor in 1880. He claimed that the two inventions were different, one being for a transmitter and the other for a receiver.

He was followed by Joseph H. Choate of New-York, also for the telephone company.

Mr. Choate contended earnestly that no extraordinary duty to speed the application devolved upon the Bell Company which did not rest equally upon every other applicant for a patent. By that rule the company was willing to be judged. His suggestion, in this connection, that counsel for the Government would probably hold the Supreme Court itself particeps criminis in the alleged fraud because it took fourteen months to decide the Drawbaugh cause, waiting for which decision was one of the causes of delay, caused a smile on the part of the Justices.

The sole question for the court to decide, he said, was, "Did the Bell Company act in good faith with the Patent Office?" and he had no fear of the answer.

To the claim that the Berliner patent was invalid because a patent had been previously granted to the same applicant for a similar invention, Mr. Choate answered that a court of equity could not entertain a bill to annul the patent for that reason. The law made the Commissioner of Patents the sole judge of the law and facts upon which a patent should be issued, and he has acted within his legal powers in issuing the patent. He said the Government had been compelled to shift its ground four times before finding a position upon which to argue this claim.

In closing Mr. Choate said he would rest upon the rule finally laid down by the court in the case of the United States vs. the California and Oregon Land Company: "It is again decided that when a statute of the United States delegates to a tribunal or office full jurisdiction over a subject in which the United States are interested, his or its determination within the limits of his authority is conclusive in the absence of fraud."

Causten Browne of Boston, special Assistant Attorney General, concluded the argument in support of the Government's bill. He contended that there was something to be considered beyond the mere technical right of the company to a patent, and the duty of the Commissioner to issue it—the Commissioner's duty was to issue only such patents as did not conflict with the rights of the public. And in this connection, as charged in the bill, and sustained by Judge Carpenter, there rested upon the company an extraordinary duty to speed the application by every means known to law, and if it failed to do so, that failure invalidated the patent.

With the conclusion of Mr. Browne's argument the case went to the court for consideration. A decision is expected some time in the course of the present term of court.

Justices Gray and Brown did not hear the argument.

A NEW DEAL HAS BEEN MADE.

Western Union and the Bell Telephone Have an Agreement.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—It is generally believed in Boston financial circles that the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company have come to a fresh agreement. The old agreement terminated Nov. 1. By its terms the Bell people paid the Western Union a certain sum for not using certain telephone patents it owned, and also engaged not to go into the telegraph business itself.

What the new deal is no one will tell who knows, and no one knows who can tell. President Hudson of the Bell Company is in Washington in connection with the Berliner suits. Treasurer Driver of the Bell Company has said privately that a deal has been consummated. Publicly he has nothing to say.

From other sources it was learned that the relations existing between the Western Union and the Bell Companies are no more friendly to-day than on Oct. 16 and that if the latter saw profit in telegraphy, or if the former could secure the equipment for telephoning on equal terms, the disposition is not lacking to enter each other's fields.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Papers Read Before the Sessions in Buffalo Yesterday.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—The forenoon and afternoon sessions of the New-York Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies were mainly taken up by routine work and short addresses. Mrs. Mary E. Ford of Oneonta read a paper on "Country Clubs." Other papers read were: "Shakespeare Clubs," Mrs. M. R. Silsby, Seneca Falls; "Free Libraries," Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Belmont, and "The New Century Club," Mrs. Goodale of Utica.

The following Committee on Nominations was named: Mrs. Frederick Lyon Charles of Cuba, Chairman; Mrs. Goodale of Utica, Mrs. Craigie of Brooklyn, Mrs. Van Loon Lynch of Syracuse, and Mrs. Trautman of New-York. The committee was instructed to report to-morrow morning. Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft is understood to be slated for the Presidency.

Mrs. Lucia C. Balcom of New-York, editor of The Saturday Journal, read a paper this afternoon on "Professional Women."

The feature of this evening's session was an address by Mrs. Ella Deitz-Clymer, Vice President of the New-York State Federation, following which was a reception given to the delegates by the Women's Union of Buffalo.

ITALIAN LUNATICS SENT HOME.

An Englishwoman to be Deported Next Week.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—As the outcome of prolonged correspondence with the Italian authorities, the State Commission in Lunacy to-day succeeded in deporting three alien lunatics to their homes in Italy.

These aliens belonged to the very lowest strata of society, and had but recently landed in this country. Each had been convicted of crimes of a more or less serious nature, and had been committed to a State prison, or penitentiary, where their insanity becoming manifest, they were committed to the Matteawan Asylum for Criminal Lunatics. The deportation of these patients not only saves the State the cost of their maintenance, but the room occupied by them is now available for insane patients having a legal residence in the State.

The first of these was a particularly troublesome man, whose deportation the commission unsuccessfully attempted some three weeks ago, the lunatic being rejected by the steamship authorities as an unsuitable and most undesirable passenger.

The commission will deport next week a young Englishwoman, who recently arrived in this country from England and, becoming insane, was committed to the Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn. The mother of this patient was unaware of her whereabouts for a long time, but, finally learning of her commitment to the State Hospital at Brooklyn, requested the commission to use the money found on the patient's person to pay the cost of returning her to her care.

Will Christen the Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 11.—Miss Margaret La Farge, daughter of John La Farge of New-York, and great-granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, having been invited to christen the United States gunboat Newport at Bath, Me., about Thanksgiving, has accepted the honor. A large party will journey to that city for the launching, and when the ship goes into commission she will be presented with a handsome piece of silver by the citizens of Newport.

ELECTION WENT THEIR WAY

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN A HAPPY MOOD.

Success of the Sound-Money Movement and the Defeat of the Forestry Amendment Were Results They Particularly Desired.

The members of the Board of Trade and Transportation were in a happy mood when they met yesterday at 203 Broadway. There was an excellent attendance, and the most of those present felt very cheerful over the result of the election. The fact that the forestry amendment was snowed under by something like 300,000 ballots added zest to their good feeling, as it was one of the things the board has been interested in for some time.

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James presided, and when he congratulated the board upon the results of their efforts for sound money, a great roar went up, which is an unusual thing at a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. James was practical in his speech, too, and told the board that the silver sentiment had not been entirely killed by Mr. McKinley's substantial plurality, and that it was the duty of commercial bodies to see that that sentiment was overcome.

Mr. James had a word to say about the necessity of the increase of revenues for the Government, and said that the board should use its influence to urge Congress to pass a bill that would help increase such revenues.

Another matter that did not detract from the general good feeling was the appointment of a Dinner Committee. The annual dinner of the board will be held early this year, and probably in the large banquet room of the Waldorf.

Another committee was ordered to be appointed to prepare a report upon the advisability of limiting the height of buildings in the city. This committee will be appointed later.

F. B. Thurber offered a resolution that stirred up the members of the board a bit. It was to the effect that it would be unwise on the part of Congress to check the revival of business by extended discussion attending a new Tariff bill when all necessary revenue might be obtained by "prompt passage by the Senate of the Dingley Supplementary bill, which was passed by the House and is now pending in the Senate. There were quite a few present who do not appear to like the Dingley bill, and quite a lively discussion was aroused by the resolution. Finally it was referred to the Executive Committee.

The report of the Committee on Railroad Discrimination was also read. It ended with a resolution that carriers and shippers should co-operate to eliminate unjust discrimination, and as a step toward this the board should recommend a modification of the provision in the inter-state commerce law prohibiting pooling which denies to carriers the right of contract, and the substitution of a provision legalizing pooling under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This resolution will also be considered at the next meeting.

The special Committee on Forestry had a report to make that was accepted without debate, and the committee was continued. According to this report, the forestry amendment was defeated by not less than 300,000 votes, notwithstanding the official appeal of the Fish, Game and Forest Commission.

Such an unparalleled result was due largely to the action of the Board of Trade and the support of newspapers, as well as the efforts of influential citizens, according to the report. The vote would have been much greater, it was believed, if many were not led by the ambiguity of the wording of the bill to vote "Yes" instead of "No."

In part the report reads:

"The Forestry Commission, created in 1885 by the efforts of this board, was the first of its character in the State. While the law passed at that time was sufficient for the purpose in view—the preservation of the woodlands—the commission itself was a disappointment. It never subserved the ends for which it was brought into existence, and with its consent the law was by degrees eliminated until nothing of its original intention remained. Serious doubts arose as to the ability of the Legislature to properly deal with the forestry question, and these doubts were strengthened by the act of 1893.

"In view of this, and as the recent Constitutional Convention offered the opportunity for fully protecting the forests by the State's organic law, the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, by the advice of your committee and your Committee on Constitutional Amendments, submitted to the said convention the amendment that was subsequently adopted, and is now know as 'Section VII. of Article 7,' which affords all necessary protection to the forests and the various industries depending on them.

"The measure thus presented to the convention was the only one that was unanimously adopted by it.

"Guaranteeing as it does the safety of the wooded reliefs of the State, the influences proceeding from it are neither transitory in time or effect, but far-reaching in their consequences and of inestimable value; for in this question of her forests are involved almost all those great interests that give to the Commonwealth the outstanding position she possesses in the Union. To them are and must be due the prosperity of her agricultural sections, the perpetuity and enlargement of her canal system, the extension of her commerce and manufactures, her general healthfulness, the glory and continued usefulness of her rivers and their tributary streams, as well as the picturesque beauty or grandeur of her valleys and everlasting hills,' that make them famous among all lovers of nature throughout most of the civilized world.

"The success of the board in thwarting the selfish purposes of those seeking to sacrifice the public welfare for their own advantage, and the emphatic approval which its conduct in this matter has received from the people everywhere cannot be otherwise than a subject of much congratulation among its members."

COST OF MURAL DECORATION.

Vice President Crowninshield Says $50 to $150 per Square Yard.

The Architectural League of New-York, at its regular monthly meeting and dinner Tuesday night discussed a number of questions of interest to architects and decorators.

Vice President F. Crowninshield made a talk upon the relations of architects and decorators, and gave some figures as to the cost of mural painting, which, he said, costs from $50 to $150 a square yard. Much of the best work has cost a great deal more.

A discussion upon various questions, such as the proper foundation upon which to place a mural painting, &c., was indulged in by the members. R. W. Gibson, J. F. Harder, C. R. Lamb, Mr. Adams, Mr. Kendall, George Keister, and others took part.

C. H. Israels introduced a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that the part taken by some members of the league in the sound-money parade was in violation of the constitution and established a dangerous precedent. The meeting did not wish to criticise the action of the members concerned, and referred the resolution to the Executive Committee.

Among the members present Tuesday night were George Keister, C. Mackenzie, W. E. Stone, H. K. Bush-Brown, Edward M. Welch, D. C. French, F. S. Lamb, Victor A. Crain, F. L. W. Hoppin, C. R. Lamb, Edward H. Kendall, Alexander Rice McKim, C. Powell Karr, S. P. Avery, Charles H. Israels, R. W. Gibson, Francis C. Jones, and C. Y. Turner.

Hood's Pills
Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

WHEAT DROPS TWO CENTS.

No Explanation for the Sudden Change in the Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Wheat took a sudden drop this morning on 'Change. It was difficult to understand the weakness in the leading speculative market. Wheat was sick in all markets from the start. In this market it showed a straight drop from the Tuesday's closing of 2 cents. Without waiting for any definite bear news the trade appeared to be in a disposition to sell everything in sight for a turn. A New-York failure may have caused some selling by timid holders.

The cables this morning were discouraging. Liverpool refused to follow the advance of yesterday on this side. One house in the trade had an explanation of the Liverpool weakness. The cable message to this house said English markets were easier because of more liberal offerings of Russian wheat. There was a sharp drop in prices at the opening. December wheat sold at 80 cents and at 79¾ cents. The first half hour brought a rally of about 1 cent, to 80⅝@80¾ cents. It was thought this rally was partly due to covering of wheat for account of the New-York house which failed. When this buying was over there appeared to be some raiding with a view of making a lower level for buying fresh lines. The December price went off to 78⅞ cents, just 2 cents under last night. The May went off to 82⅞ cents. The rally before midday was to 79½ cents and 83½ cents.

Like all other "sick" spells which the wheat trade has had for three months past, the bad feeling of this morning did not last long. There were too many bull influences to be ignored if the selling was continued. There are too many investors ready to take wheat on breaks for it to rest long on a drop of 2 cents. One hour after the December price was at 78⅞ cents it was up again to 80⅝ cents. This was a sudden rebound. All outside points furnished bull news. New-York reported some foreign buying, regardless of weak cables; St. Louis reported urgent cash demand from Illinois and other States. The recovery in the market was as unreasonable as the early break, and it did not hold. After the upturn from 78⅞ cents to 80⅝ cents, the December price dropped quickly to 79½ cents.

The wheat trade was demoralized late in the session. The December price dropped after 1 o'clock to 78¾ cents, the May to 82⅝ cents, with last prices at 79 cents and 83 cents, nearly 2 cents net loss from last night.

Wheat Dealings Irregular.

The selling movement in wheat at the opening yesterday morning was continued at intervals during the day, and the course of prices was somewhat irregular, but toward the close there was a sharp covering by some of the earlier sellers, and prices rallied, closing at yesterday's figures. December closed at 88⅝ cents and May at 89⅞ cents.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Suicide of an Insane Husband in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11.—Frederick Panzebeter committed suicide at St. Stephen's Monday. Only a few years ago he was married to a Miss Inman, a member of a well-known South Carolina family of Georgetown. Business troubles followed and his mind gave way.

For a time last year he was an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane, but on his return he seemed to have entirely recovered, and on Saturday appeared to be in a sound condition. Monday, however, the neighbors were surprised by the sound of pistol shots, and Mrs. Panzebeter rushed from the house, screaming, with two bullet wounds in her arm. A minute later there was another shot, and the excited crowd that forced its way into the house found the unfortunate man lying in a pool of blood, with a bullet hole in his temple. When a physician reached the house Panzebeter was found to be in a dying condition, and death followed in a few hours.

Though greatly excited, Mrs. Panzebeter is resting easily and will suffer no serious inconvenience from her wounds. Her husband was a member of a historic family, which was at one time one of the wealthiest in the State.

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

A Salesman Torn to Pieces by the Explosion of His Wares.

MOUNDSVILLE, West Va., Nov. 11.—Louis Conn, a nitro-glycerine salesman in the employ of H. B. Luntz of New-Cumberland, was blown to atoms by an explosion of the stuff he was selling this afternoon.

About 4 o'clock Conn drove to the outskirts of the town to get a gallon of nitro-glycerine he had buried there. He used a pick to dig it from the ground, and it is supposed the instrument came in contact with the can. The explosion was heard all over the town.

Conn's remains were scattered for 100 yards around and one foot was the largest piece found. In the buggy Conn had occupied were four gallons of nitro-glycerine, and at the report of the explosion the horses ran away, but the jolting of the buggy did not explode the nitro-glycerine.

SHOPLIFTERS IN CUSTODY.

New-Yorkers Said to Have Robbed Chicago Stores.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—W. L. School, alias Schelf; Harry Bauer and his wife, and Marie Delmont, an alleged gang of New-York shoplifters, are under arrest in this city. The quartet, it is claimed, has been doing systematic robbery in the State Street department stores for more than a year, and is believed to have accumulated $15,000 worth of merchandise, including furs, jewelry, silks, and all kinds of wearing apparel.

Express receipts showing shipments of about $8,000 worth of property to New-York and other Eastern cities within the past two months were found in Bauer's trunk. The prisoners claim to have come here from New-York a year ago.

Meeting of Harvard Overseers.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held this morning, with Solomon Lincoln, the President of the board, in the chair. It was voted that, in the opinion of the board, the written exercises of candidates for admission to Harvard College ought not to be published in fac simile or otherwise in such manner as to connect these exercises with the particular school from which the candidates come, without the consent of the masters of the school in question. It was also voted that the Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Conditions of all buildings be requested to report to the Overseers before May 1, 1897, on the present condition of athletic sports at Harvard.

Two Drowned Men Identified.

William Murphy, twenty-seven years old, of Blissville, and William McLaughlin of 102 West Avenue, Long Island City, both longshoremen, started two weeks ago to row in a skiff from Newtown Creek to City Island. They intended to work there unloading a boat. Nothing was seen or heard of them after they left Newtown Creek. Yesterday afternoon their skiff washed ashore at Great Neck Bay, and this led to inquiries. It was ascertained that both were washed ashore near Roslyn and buried in a cemetery there as unknown men.

The Oasis of Mars Doubled.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie announces that on the night of Nov. 10 the French astronomer Flammarion observed the oasis on Mars, which is called Trivium Charontis, to be doubled.

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THE LOTTIMER HEIRS AGREE.

Will Settle Their Suit About the $2,000,000 Out of Court.

The compromise that is being arranged between the Lottimer heirs through the signing of an order by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court permitting Frederick W. Jones to obtain an agreement of settlement as guardian for Edythe P. Jones. The suit, which was brought before Judge Lawrence, was in the name of Mrs. Eliza G. Jones and her four children. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of the late William Lottimer. He left a widow, Jane, who was to have a life interest in his fortune at his death, and each of his five children was to have a life interest in one-fifth. William A. Lottimer, a son, was the surviving executor for the estate after the death of John Bloodgood last Summer. Mr. Bloodgood was joint executor with Jerome L. Hill for several years, and Mr. Lottimer succeeded the latter.

The death of John Bloodgood revealed the fact that about $2,000,000 had been lost to the estate. Shortly after Mr. Bloodgood's death Gianul Pettini made public the fact that Mr. Bloodgood had admitted upon his death bed that he had lost the $2,000,000 in Wall Street speculations. It had been charged previous to this that Jerome L. Hill had taken $250,000 from the safe-deposit box in which Lottimer's securities were deposited. Mr. Bloodgood originally made this charge and just previous to that Hill left the country, and the last heard of him was in Canada. Then William A. Lottimer succeeded Hill as executor.

A large portion of the Hotel Brunswick estate belongs to the heirs of William Lottimer. This property was in the name of Mrs. Lottimer, so that it does not figure as part of the Lattimer estate. There are five heirs, and Mrs. Jones's suit was for the purpose of getting possession of her brother William's share, on the ground that the loss of the securities in the keeping of himself and Mr. Bloodgood were squandered through his negligence.

The Hotel Brunswick is now vacant. There have been several negotiations on foot for the purchase or lease of the property. It was the intention, some time ago, of a syndicate to erect a new hotel building upon the site. The estate is still undivided, and if the suit of Mrs. Jones had continued, it could not have been disposed of. It is said that because the heirs wish to make a disposal of it, or enter into a long-term lease, is one of the reasons why Mrs. Jones withdrew the suit.

YEAST COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Application for a Receivership Resisted by the President.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, to appoint a receiver for the Brooklyn Yeast Company, doing business in Wallabout Market, on the grounds that the company is insolvent and that the President, William H. Mills, had assigned a claim to a third party and allowed judgment to be taken against the company. The petition for the appointment of a receiver was made by three of the four Directors.

Stephen M. Hoye, for Mr. Mills, opposed the petition, and counsel for the petitioners objected that he had not produced his papers. Mr. Hoye retorted that no papers had been served on him, and Justice Van Wyck permitted him to make a statement, which is later to be submitted in the form of an affidavit.

Mr. Hoye said that the application for a receiver was a scheme, organized by William I. Thompson, to get Mr. Mills, who had so far paid all the expenses and established the Yeast Company, out. Mr. Thompson had been in Mr. Mills's employ for fifteen years. About a week ago, Mr. Hoye said, Mr. Thompson wrote two letters. One was to Mr. Mills, thanking him for some slight service rendered, and the other was to a lawyer explaining how Mr. Mills could be deposed from the Presidency of the Brooklyn Yeast Company. Mr. Thompson was careless, and put the letters in the wrong envelopes, and so exposed the scheme to Mr. Mills.

Counsel for the Directors, after Mr. Hoye had made his statement, said that the Directors were willing to buy Mr. Mills out, and repeated the application for the appointment of a receiver.

Justice Van Wyck reserved his decision.

The Brooklyn Amaranth Society.

The Amaranth Dramatic Society of Brooklyn opened its twenty-sixth season last night with a performance of "Gloriana" at the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. A large audience applauded the amateur actors generously. The entertainment was successful from both the social and the artistic point of view. Miss Schenck as Mrs. Lovering, Mr. Macfarlane as Timothy Chadwick, and Mr. Patte as Spinks were particularly creditable. The others in the cast supported them well, and the stage setting and general smoothness of the presentation were far above the usual average of an amateur performance.

Moroney Gets Nineteen Years.

John Moroney, alias James Sweeney, who escaped from Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, four weeks ago, after cutting through the bars of his cell, and who was recaptured through the treachery of one of his comrades, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Hurd, in the County Court, to nineteen years in Sing Sing. He was convicted of carrying burglars' tools. It was his second offense. Moroney, after his sentence, told Justice Hurd that John McCormack, who is awaiting trial for aiding him to escape, had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs's Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Briggs celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home, 126 Fleet Place, Brooklyn, last night. Mr. Briggs is one of Brooklyn's best-known citizens. His wife was formerly Miss Hannah Van Pelt, whose parents were among the early Dutch settlers in the north central part of the State.

The celebration yesterday lasted from 5 to 9. During the course of the evening a delegation from Montauk Lodge, I. O. O. F., presented Mr. Briggs with a gold-headed cane.

A Minister to Go to Prison.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 11.—The Rev. W. Johnson, Bishop of Fort Scott District of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church, was convicted in the Federal Court yesterday evening of making false pension affidavits, and must go to the penitentiary.

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BIG PRICE FOR A CAXTON AT THE SEWALL SALE.

Auction of the Great Collection Continues to Interest Lovers of Rare Prints, and the Bidding Is Spirited.

Expert book buyers attended in force again yesterday the third day's sale of the library of the late Henry F. Sewall, in the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. Two more days will be required to sell the first one-third of the library, and the interest increases to the collector of rare books as the sale goes on. The bidding yesterday was the most active of the sale, and prices ranged from 1 cent to $500.

Mr. Sewall was one of the earliest collectors in America, and especially indefatigable in the gathering of specimens of early English literature, typography, and binding, for which the library is notable. He was a quiet and unobtrusive book lover, and delighted to replenish his volumes by the insertion of plates and engravings and fac similes of missing pages and title pages. He was born in 1816 and died last Spring. He was a partner in the old firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., shipping merchants. He was a graduate of Columbia College and a member of the Groller Club. He was married and leaves several children, now grown.

F. W. Morris of 114 Fifth Avenue, George D. Smith, Dodd, Mead & Co., and J. O. Wright of 6 East Forty-second Street, were the principal buyers. They acted for private collectors of rare books whose names are not disclosed. The prices were higher, as a rule, than those paid at any sale of recent years, with the possible exception of the old Forbes collection, sold last year.

The liveliest bidding of the day was on a copy of William Caxton's "Chronicle of England," from Cecil Dunn Gardner's library, first edition, printed in 1480. The volume was much worn, and seventy-one leaves were missing. The bidding started at $10, and went steadily upward in jumps of $5, $10, and $25, until the final bid of $500, made by J. O. Wright. A poem of extreme rarity, by George Chapman, "Andromeda Liberata; or, the Nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda," printed in London in 1614, and procured from Baron Bolland's library by Mr. Sewall brought $71. A first-edition copy of Chapman's Tragedie of Charles, Duke of Byron, Marshall of France, as Acted at Black Friars," printed in 1608, was sold for $16.50. Chapman's "Iliads and Odysses of Homer, Prince of Poets," translated and published in 1616, brought $15.50, and Ovid's "Banquet of Sence," in the second edition, printed in 1639, brought $30.

Geoffrey Chaucer's works were favorites with the bidders. A copy of the edition of 1602, in the original calf binding, was sold for $19. A copy of the 1561 edition, bound in morocco by G. Biemerhasset, brought $33. Copies of the two editions of 1542 were sold for $6 and $26, respectively. The title of the latter volume was inlaid and mended in the blank parts, causing the loss of a few words in the prologue, but was otherwise in good repair. Chaucer's poetical works, from Urry's edition of 1721 and Tyrwhit's edition of 1775, were sold in a fourteen-volume set, for 30 cents a volume, and a 1672 copy of "Chaucer's Ghost" was sold for $1.87.

A presentation copy of William Hookham Carpenter's "Memoir of Anthony Van Dyck," acquired from the collection of A. Cooper, R. A., and containing 168 engravings and a set of the author's etchings, sold for $78. After lively bidding, a first-edition copy of George Cavendish's "The Negotiations of Thomas Wolsey, the Great Cardinal of England," with his life and death and a portrait by Marshall, was bought for $105. This price was in marked contrast to the prices brought by other volumes of the Cavendish series. A copy of the "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," with metrical versions from the original manuscripts and notes and illustrations by Samuel Weller Singer, printed by the Chiswick Press in 1825, was sold for $6.50, and the "Memoirs of Cardinal Wolsey, with Remarks on the Rise and Fall and Other Transactions of His Ministry," was bought for 5 cents.

A fine copy of Cicero from the Sunderland Library, with ruled and painted capitals, Venitiis, 1472, brought $46. Copies of other editions, from 1488 to 1823, ranged in price from 30 cents to $10.50. A small morocco volume of Thomas Churchyard's "The Miserie of Flaunders, Calamities of Fraunce, Misfortune of Portugal, Unquietness of Ireland, Troubles of Scotland, and the Blessed State of England," in verse, printed in 1579, brought $72. Two other rare books by the same author—the poem "Worthiness of Wales," a reprint of the edition of 1587, and "The Mirror of Man and Manners of Man," edition of 1594—were sold, respectively, for 55 and 35 cents.

Caesar's commentaries in the old editions were in great demand among the buyers. Interest centred on a large copy of the third edition—the second printed at Rome by Sevenhym and Pannartz—with leaves missing and the end wormed. It was bought, after spirited bidding, by George D. Smith for $185. A copy of the translation by Arthur Goldinge, dedicated by Sir William Cecil, printed in London in 1565, was bought by Dr. Burke for $22. A volume of the Paris edition of 1546, printed on vellum, was sold for $1.25. A copy of the Elzevir edition, 1635, was sold for $16. Other copies of the various Italian, French, and English editions between 1513 and 1816 were sold for amounts ranging from 60 cents to $5.75.

Miscellaneous sales of note were: Jacques Callot: "Trattato delle Piante and Immagini de Santa Edifizi di Terra Santa disegnate in Ierusalemme secondo le regole della Proppettina, and uera misura della lor grandezza dal R. P. F. Bernardino," with forty-seven double-page plates by Callot, edition of 1620, $15; "Piesole Diuruts," epic poem by Peri, with title and portrait engraved by Callot, edition of 1619, $3; "The Miseries of War," from the library of the Marquis of Anglesey, edition of 1650, $3; "Vie et Ouvrages, par Edouard Meaume," edition of 1890, in two volumes, with 164 prints by and after Callot, $10.50; a set of Callot's "Pieces of Beggars, $5.50. A descriptive catalogue of the whole of Callot's works, consisting of 1,450 pieces, was sold for $25.

John Calvin's "Psalms of David," with commentary, translated by Arthur Golding, London, 1571, $11.25. "The Book of Genesis," with a commentary, translated by Thomas Tymm, London, 1578, brought $6. "Thirteene Sermons of Maister John Calvine, Entreating of the Free Election of God in Jacob and of Reprobation in Esau," translated from the French by John Fielde, London, 1579, $8.

W. Calvert: "The Wife's Manual," 5 cents.

William Camden's "Brittania," Holland's translation from the Latin, London, 1660, went at $2.50; "The History of the Most Renowned and Victorious Princess Elizabeth, Late Queen of England," London, 1688, $2.50; "Epistolae G. Camdeni et virorum illustrium ad Camdenum, cum appendice; Accesserunt Amnalium Regni Regis Iacobi I. apparatus," &c., London, 1691, 75 cents.

Luis de Camoens: "The Lusiad; or, Portuguese Historical Poems, Newly Put Into English by Richard Fanshawe," London, 1655, $21. A translation of the De Camoens poems by Lord Strangford, printed in London in 1804, brought 30 cents, and a later translation 75 cents.

Thomas Campbell's "The Pleasures of Hope," Edinburgh, 1806, 25 cents; later editions were also sold for small amounts.

Thomas Carew: "Poems, Songs, and Sonnets," London, 1670, $4.25.

Earl of Carlisle: "Tragedies and Poems," presentation copy to Lady Maryborough, London, 1801, 50 cents.

William Cartwright's "Comedies, Tragi-Comedies, and Other Poems," with portrait by Lombart, London, 1651, $11; the "Royal Slave," by Cartwright, London, 1640, was sold for 80 cents.

"Propertius et Tibullus, Catullus, Vitae, Carminae, Elegiae," a vellum edition of 1822, $19.

Miguel Cervantes: "Don Quijote," translated from the original Spanish by Ch. Jarvis, London, 1742, $1.25.

John Chalkhill: "Thelma and Clearchus," a pastoral history "in smooth and easie verse," preface by Izaak Walton, and published by him, London, 1683, $10.50.

William Chamberlayne: "Pharronida; a Heroick Poem," London, 1659, $20.

Sir Francis Wortley: "The Characters of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, and Others; Elegies on Distinguished Loyalists Who Perished in the Cause of Charles I.," London, 1646, $19.

A rare elegy on Charles I., London, 1649, was sold for $11.

Charles II.—"French Grammar," by Claude Mauger, London, 1673, $19; "A Pindarick on the Death of Our Late Sovereign, with an Ancient Prophecy on His Present Majesty,"

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose and West's Minstrels—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:00 A. M.
MURRAY HILL—Pudd'nhead Wilson—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896.

A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

We perform a plain duty in calling attention to the proposed wasteful and extravagant use of the public funds in advertising in six daily newspapers of this city the official statement by the Board of County Canvassers of the vote cast at the election of Nov. 3 in the County of New-York. The record embodied in this statement is one which very few persons have occasion to consult, and those few are in the main public servants to whom it could be made accessible in official form at far less cost than by wholesale newspaper advertising. We can hardly believe that the Board of Aldermen realized that the expense would amount to some $200,000.

The election law of this State contained in Chapter 909 of the Laws of 1896 provides that the original statements of the canvass of the votes in each election district shall be filed with the Board of County Canvassers, which in this city and county is the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Canvassers shall then determine what persons have been elected to office and shall make its determination known, as set forth in this provision of Section 136 of the election law:

"All such determinations shall be reduced to writing and signed by the members of such board or a majority of them and filed and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of such county, who shall cause a copy thereof and of the statements filed and recorded in his office upon which such determination was based to be published in at least one newspaper published in such county, and in such other newspapers published therein as the County Board of Canvassers shall direct."

In the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by this statute the County Clerk has designated one daily newspaper published in this city, and the Board of County Canvassers now engaged in canvassing the votes has designated five other daily newspapers and authorized them to publish the statement of the board.

In order that the public may understand what this designation means and to form an idea of the expenditure it involves, we will explain the nature of the publication. The "determination" of the Board of Canvassers when fully made up shows the vote cast in every election district in the city for each of the candidates voted for at that election. There are in this city 1,392 election districts. At the election of Nov. 3 the people of New-York voted for thirty-six Presidential Electors, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and a Justice of the Court of Appeals, and for a member of Congress and of the Assembly, for a Coroner, and for or against a Constitutional amendment. When the number of candidates voted for is multiplied by the number of election districts, the resulting total of entries in the statement is something prodigious. We judge that the canvass of the returns of the election of 1896 would, in agate type, fill about forty newspaper pages. At the rate per line usually charged for this class of advertising by the newspapers of New-York, this matter would cost $840 per page, or $33,600 to each newspaper, and as the total of the expenditure $201,600.

We are impelled to call attention to this expenditure as needless, wasteful, and unwarrantable by consideration of the plain facts of the case. The Aldermen have not gone outside the law in making these awards, but it is plain that the law contemplated no such extravagant freedom of award under its provisions. The clause authorizing the Board of Canvassers to cause their statement to be published in such other newspapers as they may choose in addition to the one designated by the County Clerk was inserted, we suspect, in the interests of certain country newspapers expecting to be favored with this patronage. It is hardly conceivable that many people care to know the exact number of votes cast for any or all of the candidates for office in any of the 1,392 election districts. We grant that the publication of the canvass in The City Record and in one newspaper of each party might be justified. But that six newspapers should be employed at a cost of $33,600 each to diffuse this statistical information, which few people want, is a monstrous proposition that cannot be defended to the satisfaction of the people who pay the bills.

We enjoy at the present moment the blessings of a reform City Government. We apply to it the epithet reform in perfect sincerity. It is a reform government, a better government than we have usually had. The Board of Aldermen, made up of fourteen Republicans, fourteen Democrats, and two independents, may not largely share the reforming spirit of the executive department, but to one argument at least the Aldermen ought not to turn a deaf and heedless ear. Economy in expenditure is one of the leading articles in any reform policy. We warn the Board of Aldermen that the expenditure they contemplate is altogether too large to pass unnoticed by the public. And the utter uselessness of the purpose for which the money is to be spent would increase the public resentment tenfold and raise the affair to the proportions of a scandal. The Board of Canvassers is still in session. It is not too late to reconsider its action and to employ in a more reasonable and economical manner the powers conferred upon it by law in relation to this advertisement. We urge upon the members of the board not only the wisdom and propriety, but, in their own interests, the necessity, of taking this step.

THE TIMES is one of the six newspapers designated by the Board of Canvassers to receive and publish this statement. We should be lawfully entitled to accept the advertisement and to render and collect our bill for it at our usual advertising rates.

LEXOW AND THE CHARTER.

It will be recalled that the "Lexow sub-committee" of the two Committees on Cities which had charge of the Greater New-York bill at the last session of the Legislature was continued, to be in some way subsidiary or auxiliary to the commission intrusted with the framing of a charter. It may require an effort to recall the fact, because the sub-committee has not been heard of since the commission was appointed, but we now find the statement published that "Senator LEXOW is in daily communication with the Commissioners," which "will obviate the need of any meetings" of his committee.

We doubt the accuracy of this statement, but the following is quoted in connection with it as Mr. LEXOW's own language:

"My object has been to keep clear of anything that would savor of interference with the Greater New-York Commission. For that reason, no committee meetings have been held. The commission has worked diligently, and will have the draft of the charter prepared before the expiration of two weeks. The Legislature will promptly take up the work, and I expect to see consolidation an accomplished fact before March 1. There will be no necessity for a committee meeting that I can see, because the Legislative Committee has been in touch with the commission, and is familiar with all the steps that have been taken. While there has been no effort to take a partisan advantage in this matter, I am confident that the Republican Party will be greatly helped by the enactment of the law. I expect great benefits to flow from consolidation. The charter, so called, will be in the shape of one bill, in which will be embodied all the provisions necessary to the government of the extended metropolis."

There seems to be a slight discrepancy between the assertion that there have been no meetings of the committee in order that there might be no interference with the commission and the statement that the committee "has been in touch with the commission and is familiar with all the steps that have been taken." The language attributed to Senator LEXOW is calculated to excite the suspicion that, while the public has been kept from any knowledge of what is going on in regard to the charter ever since the commission came together in September and received the preliminary draft prepared by Mr. DE WITT and Mr. DEAN, the Lexow committee or its Chairman, and the political power which they represent, have been in familiar communication with the Committee on Draft while it has been working upon the charter, which is to be ready for the commission "before the expiration of two weeks."

We do not place much confidence in the source of these representations, but it seems to us that the policy of secrecy in regard to this charter-making process has been kept up about long enough. It may be the cover for more or less of hugger-mugger between the committee of the commission and the committee of the Legislature, and at all events it is liable to create a suspicion of it. Whatever either committee is doing might better be done openly, with a recognition of the fact that this is a matter of supreme public interest and not the special business of a few persons.

The less LEXOW or his committee or the political power represented by either has to do with preparing the Greater New-York charter the more likely is it to command the confidence of the people. The commission is the proper body to prepare this instrument of municipal government for the greatest city of the Western world, and it should have in view only the best system for a non-partisan and businesslike administration of affairs that can be devised. No regard should be paid to any party or political consideration whatever, and then there will be a good chance of securing the approval and support of the citizens who only desire efficient and economical government, irrespective of party.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

The price of wheat will not be affected by newspaper articles or the opinions of any one not directly concerned in buying or selling that interesting commodity. At the same time, it is worth pointing out that a considerable number of active but conservative financiers hold the view that it is quite possible for wheat to advance so fast and so far that embarrassment and even mischief may follow. In the long run, the market will adjust itself to the balance of demand and offer, but in the meantime the price may be so far above the level that will finally be reached as to deprive the country of advantages that would be valuable and that are actually needed.

One of the greatest of these advantages is the continuance of that favorable balance of trade that has already begun. For a long time past the country has been taking from other countries a large line of our own securities, returned for reasons that every one now understands. These reasons are for the time disposed of by the result of the National election, and the current has not only been checked, but has in some degree been reversed. But, as we have often pointed out, the effect of the elections on the currency is only negative. We are sure that the currency will not further be vitiated. We are not sure that it will be reformed. Until that security is assured, we shall steadily be stronger the longer our exports can be sustained.

If wheat goes up so rapidly in this country as really to check exports, the effect will not be beneficial. That has happened before, and may happen again. It is a factor in the situation which prudent financiers are not ignoring and do well not to ignore.

THE PRISON COMMISSION'S TASK.

The Prison Commission of this State held a meeting at Albany on Tuesday to consider a plan for giving employment to the inmates of the penal institutions after the present year, and expects to take final action on the subject at another meeting to be held on the 1st of December.

On the 1st of January that provision of the Constitution takes effect which declares that no person in any prison, penitentiary, jail, or reformatory "shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry, or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation." Nevertheless, the Legislature "shall by law provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced" to such institutions, and it is not prevented by the prohibition "from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof."

There has been little objection to the prohibition of farming out or contracting the labor of convicts, but when the sale of the product of such labor is forbidden, it makes the task of providing for the "occupation and employment" of all prisoners in any systematic or salutary way extremely difficult. The Legislature of 1895 proposed an amendment of the Constitution relaxing the prohibition at that point, and it was favored by those most conversant with prison management and discipline and most interested in their results, but the Legislature of 1896 would not give the people an opportunity to vote upon this, though it was so ready to accommodate those who sought to penetrate the safeguard raised about the forest preserve.

The result is that convicts in the State prisons and reformatories and in penitentiaries and county jails can only be occupied and employed in work for the State itself or its political divisions, or for public institutions, or in producing articles to be disposed of to them. The effort in the main will be to utilize this labor in making such things as are required in the various public institutions, charitable as well as penal, but it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that only a small part of the convicts can be usefully employed in that way, and there are serious objections to working them outside the walls of the institutions to which they have been sentenced.

The task which has been imposed upon the Prison Commission is one of great difficulty, and the system of labor which the present Constitution practically compels is one from which there is no hope of making the prisons in any measure self-supporting, and it is extremely doubtful whether under it the chief benefits of systematic industry for convicts can be secured.

THE SIDEWALKS.

The action decided on by the Department of Public Works with reference to the authority of the city over the sidewalks and the legal limit covered by that term is a matter of very great importance. THE TIMES has set forth clearly and in detail the legal ground on which Commissioner COLLIS is proceeding. Our readers can well understand that if this ground be well taken and can be sustained, it will make a serious difference to a large number of business men. In the nature of the case, deliberate action is required of the department, and there is no reason to suppose that prudence and fairness will be denied.

The principle on which Mr. COLLIS acts is that a wide strip of the walk, originally used for courtyards and since more or less generally appropriated to business uses, by that change reverts to the city and cannot be occupied lawfully beyond the space originally permitted for ingress and egress, for stoops and openings to basements. That may be and probably is good law, but it is not necessarily equitable. The grant for courtyards, &c., was made when the streets were lined with residences. Now that they are lined with business places, two entirely new classes of interests have arisen. On the one hand, the passing in the streets is largely increased and requires more space. On the other hand, the requirements of a business house are very different from those of a residence. Not only its occupants, but its customers, are to be considered, and their claims to convenient or necessary space should be carefully weighed.

It is not the Commissioner's duty to adjust the matter. He has no authority to do so. His duty is to enforce the law as he finds it. But at the same time, the ordinances of the Common Council date back from one to three generations; they were made with reference to an entirely different set of conditions from those existing and for a purpose that has now no force. It is obvious that these form no proper basis for an adequate and fair system of regulation now. The whole question will have to be taken up seriously and carefully, and a disposition made of it that will be as fair as it is practicable to all interests.

THE PREDICAMENT OF COL. BROWN.

That is a somewhat painful controversy, if it may be called a controversy, between Mr. COUDERT, President of the Manhattan Club, and Col. BROWN, one of its most inveterate members, of which THE TIMES gave the documents yesterday morning. One cannot help entertaining a certain sympathy with Col. BROWN. He is a Democrat, but not an evolutionist. He has been in the habit of supporting the Democratic ticket without asking any questions, and he has expected that course to be pursued by the club. It has generally been pursued. The club has taken some pretty stiff doses without visibly wincing. We doubt, however, if Col. BROWN rejoiced in the unanimity of the club in the Maynard year. Our recollection is that its President was by no means "regular" that season.

But still, whatever Col. BROWN has had to bear, his regular soul has never been tried as it has been tried this year. He could have borne, and doubtless did bear, the talking of irregular Palmer and Buckner politics, nay, of out-and-out McKinley politics, in its theretofore chaste precincts. He could have borne and he had to bear the breaking out of flags from its façades when the sound-money procession went by. He had not yet been compelled to witness the last degradation of his own club, beloved though wayward, fraternizing with the Union League on the night of a Presidential election.

When a deputation from the Union League, flown with insolence and Ohio champagne, invaded his political privacy by tumbling into the temple of Democracy at 2 A. M., with sonorous metal blaring martial sounds, the spectacle and the sound were too much, and he exploded in resignation. Apparently in vain did the tactful Mr. COUDERT, with dexterous hand, play the hose of sense and reason, charged with a cooling and soothing stream of rosewater, upon the heated head of Col. BROWN. We say "apparently," for in Col. BROWN's surrejoinder we see no explicit reiteration of his intention to resign, though also no explicit relentment. But he must relent. He must say to himself, in the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, "Where am I to go?" When he considers that the only refuge open to him is to descend into the abyss of the Pequod and wallow in the society of SHEEHAN, he will shrink affrighted from the prospect, and remain where the cookery is good and the whisky straight, even if the politics are, on extreme occasions, mixed.

"The vote would rather seem to indicate that we have tried to assimilate those from abroad too rapidly, and that in offering them so generous an asylum against oppression have run some risk of oppression by alien ideas ourselves."—[THOMAS B. REED in Independent.

On the contrary, the vote has in it a lesson that "passeth seeming," namely, that Bryanism appealed to a far larger number of Americans than of "those from abroad." There is no country in Europe the people of which vote—i. e., no country but Russia—where BRYAN's ideas would even have made a serious political issue. Not immigration, Mr. REED, but ignorance, "voilà l'ennemi."

It is said that in remote counties of Pennsylvania Democrats are still trying to vote for ANDREW JACKSON, though our Electoral system makes the process bothersome and the story doubtful. But a letter recently reached this office from a thriving manufacturing town in New-England, addressed outside and in to "Mr. RAYMOND, editor NEW-YORK TIMES." The incident discloses how firm a hold the founder of this paper secured on the minds of its readers, and may, we venture to hope, also indicate that the high standard he sought to establish is, to the best of their ability, upheld by his successors.

Police Commissioner PARKER appeared at a meeting of the board yesterday with the discovery of a lot of things which he would have known all about before if he had attended to his official duties as a member of the board. He had learned from "certain citizens" and by making inquiries of clerks various things that had been done by the body of which he is a member, and that it was his business to know about by participating in the proceedings of that body. He lectured his colleagues about what "you" have done, as if he had no part with them and no responsibility for anything, but was merely a censor of the board. There could have been no better evidence of failure to attend meetings and neglect of duty with which Mr. PARKER has been charged than was contained in the criticisms of past action in which he indulged at yesterday's meeting.

The entire issue of $16,040,590.70 in city bonds for which bids were opened on Monday has been awarded to one banking concern at a rate which will net the city $755,794.52 in premiums. There were bids at higher rates aggregating over $15,000,000, which came from persons whose financial responsibility was doubtful. One of the bidders is said to occupy a small hall bedroom on the east side and to have no regular employment. There seems to be nothing to hinder any tramp or practical joker from bidding for millions of city bonds at a high premium, and some evidence of good faith as well as responsibility is needed. The Sinking Fund Commissioners have instructed the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill requiring bidders to accompany their offers with certified checks, and some such provision is obviously desirable.

Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO might have saved himself the trouble of denying that the Spanish Government had made any arrangement with the Government of the United States to abandon the war at a certain date if the insurrection were not then put down. Neither would our Government be likely to demand nor the Spanish Government to concede such an agreement. There is another and more credible story which the Premier might do some good by denying if he can. That is the story that Spain is prepared to quarrel with the United States. This belief receives some corroboration from the tone of the Spanish press and even from the talk of some responsible Spaniards in high places. Evidently there is nothing now behind the attempt to subdue Cuba but pride and obstinacy. Spain cannot bear to be beaten by the islanders, but if she declared war with the United States she could save something of Spanish self-love, since in that case she would plainly be yielding to far superior force. This would be so convenient an escape for the Spanish Government that it is not wonderful that it should be extensively believed to be the course that Government is preparing to adopt.

The overwhelming victory of the Liberals in the Hungarian elections is one of the best omens possible for the development of Southeastern Europe. It means educational and industrial development, genuine liberty of thought, far more than mere religious liberty. Most important of all in the present emergency, however, it means cordial support of Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in his plans for the independent influence of the dual monarchy. He has been greatly hampered by the intense clericalism and anti-Semitism which have developed in Austria, and has rather conspicuously turned to the Magyars for relief. They have responded in a way that will strengthen his hands in Vienna and Prague. Czechs and Germans will be cautious how they rouse too much the hostility of the people on whom they are relying for a larger share in the meeting of the imperial expenses and who have shown a willingness to be in that respect not merely just but liberal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—White servants are soon to replace the colored men who for many years have been a characteristic feature at San Francisco's famous hotel, the Palace. There are twenty-eight of them now employed, some of whom have held their positions to what seemed to be the public's satisfaction for more than a score of years, but they are all to go. No reasons for the change are given, and the local papers seem disposed to question its need or advisability.

—Perhaps if the Boston Public Library people do finally decide that they can safely view a Bacchante, and even realize that she is bronze instead of brazen, they may in time come to see that their monthly bulletin of new books is at once the ugliest and the blindest piece of cataloguer's work it would be possible to send out. Any New-York book auctioneer, even though he be the most conscienceless expander of private collections in his class, could, and doubtless would, teach the Bostonian how such a list should be arranged and printed.

—A new object in life has been invented for itself by "the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee." That impressively named organization met at the Merchants' Club, in Philadelphia, this week and determined to turn into a "National League of Business Men." This done, the purpose of the gathering developed in the form of resolutions vehemently advocating the election of Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER to the United States Senate. Now, everybody—almost—has the kindest of feelings for Mr. WANAMAKER, but it is more than possible that not quite all business men regard his elevation to Senatorial or other honors as the most important matter they have to attend to in the immediate future.

—The Constitutional Convention that is to convene at Dover, Del., on Dec. 1, will be composed of twenty-one Democrats and nine Republicans. The general impression in the State is that they are an intelligent and patriotic body of men, not likely to be influenced by partisan bias in drawing up the new Constitution. Before the matter of selecting delegates was settled, the leading Democrats and principal Democratic newspapers of the State advocated the selection of a delegation composed equally of Democrats and Republicans, but most of the Republican leaders in New-Castle and Kent Counties and some of the Republican newspapers were opposed to this plan, and in consequence lost equal representation in the convention. In Sussex County, however, the two parties got together and agreed on a bi-partisan representation, which was elected.

—An unnamed Philadelphian, whom The Call describes as "a well-known clergyman and professor of philosophy," is quoted by that paper as saying that men who lose "freak" election bets should not add to the sin of making such wagers the greater sin of paying them. "I know," he admits, "that they have given their word, but a promise to do a sinful or unlawful thing is only valid when broken. So those who agree to make little of themselves in some way or other, who compact with another to debase themselves, are guilty of a sin. Morals, ethics, every right rule of life forbids such a willful degradation and self-abasement. I would not hesitate to advise those who make such bets to refuse to abide by their unlawful compact." All this is decidedly hard to understand, but perhaps it will save a man or two from making asses of themselves.

—A Boston paper is unfaithful enough to that city to disclose that some of the local youth, though often seen on the street carrying what it calls "a dress-suit case," are not thereby to be identified as dwellers on social heights. As often as not, it appears, such cases contain, not the habiliments appropriate for the dinners and receptions of wealth and fashion, but more intimate garments on their way to the laundry or from it, and which the owners are unwilling to carry as an ordinary paper-covered bundle. It is about equally difficult fittingly to characterize the weakness displayed by these young men, and the treachery of the journal that betrays them to the scorn of East Aurora and other centres of light, learning, and sincerity.

—With the not particularly commendable intention of proving that the country has just had an alarmingly narrow escape from disaster, instead of having emphatically justified its claim to credit for common sense and virtue, The Washington Post calls attention to this fact: If, in the nine States of California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming there had been cast for BRYAN 25,393 of the votes that went to MCKINLEY, it would have made a difference of sixty votes in the Electoral College, and all the enormous Republican majorities in the East would have counted for nothing so far as the selection of a President is concerned. The computation is exact, but it hardly seems necessary to worry about something that didn't happen.

PERSONAL.

—It is discouraging to learn that Mrs. CRABTREE, better known as "LOTTA," regards the stage of to-day as distinctly inferior to the stage of twenty years ago. She laments the disappearance of the old stock-company system—which, by the way, has by no means disappeared—and says that nowadays players are too well taught ever to develop the originality of which they may have been possessed in the beginning. These bits of wisdom the once famous soubrette revealed to a Baltimore reporter, and he has set them down with amusing solemnity.

—Adjt.Gen. MUHLENBERG of the Minnesota National Guard has issued a general order which says: "A question having arisen as to the propriety of prefixing the word 'dishonorable' to 'discharge for the good of the service,' the said word is hereby expunged from all general orders heretofore made." This action is taken because a "dishonorable discharge" is regarded as one of the severest military punishments that can be inflicted, and a guardsman who was thus dismissed from his regiment some time ago obtained from the Minnesota Supreme Court a decision to the effect that the military authorities of the State cannot legally "punish" any member of the Guard except after a regular and formal court-martial.

—A rather curious problem has been submitted for solution to a Philadelphia court. It takes the form of a suit brought to enforce payment by the manager of the Walnut Street Theatre of over $4,000, said to be due under a contract with Mrs. JULIA MARLOWE-TABER. The defendant admits that the contract was made, but claims that the plaintiff broke it by advertising herself as "JULIA MARLOWE-TABER," instead of as "JULIA MARLOWE," and he says that the engagement was a financial failure in consequence. This makes it necessary to decide the monetary difference in value between the public's interest in an actress whom it can regard as unmarried and in one who openly confesses her possession of a husband. It is obviously a delicate point, and well calculated to test fully the powers of the proverbial "Philadelphia lawyer."

—Here is a new old story, just made public by a resident of Chicago, who plays in it what may properly be called the title rôle. Mr. C. M. LOOMIS of that city says that in 1846, when CLAY was in his political prime, a child—himself—was born in East Pembroke, N. Y., to whom its parents, being fervent admirers of the Kentucky statesman, gave, after the fashion of that day, as much of the great man's name as they knew—"CASSIUS M." Years later, —thirty-eight years later, to be accurate—the man of whom that child was the father began to wonder what his middle name was. As a simple way of finding out, he wrote to CLAY, and in response received a photograph of the veteran, on which were written these two lines from POPE'S "Essay on Man":

And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Caesar with a Senate at his heels.

TWO DAYS WITHOUT THE TIMES.

Consequent Gloom in a Shrewsbury Household.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I live in a stranded town. The tide of progress sweeps all around us. We can hear its golden flood, but even "sound money" does not help us.

The trolley goes round us through the fields—not by its own fault, indeed, for it offered to run right through the middle of us, but our land owners who had most frontage put on an injunction, and so they have no market for their lots, while the new-comers won't build us up, because they cannot get into us and away from us.

This is bad enough, but worse comes, not once only, but twice now in less than a month. That worst is a missing NEW-YORK TIMES. One can get used to being out of the world, but to missing THE NEW-YORK TIMES one can't get used.

Think of having it every morning after café au lait, and getting a nice plunge into its sparkling waters, and for the moment imagining one's self in the very current of progress, and then of having a morning—two mornings—without THE NEW-YORK TIMES!

X.

SHREWSBURY, N. J., Nov. 11, 1896.

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED.

Warm Approval of The Times's Campaign Services.

We feel like thanking THE TIMES for the good work done by it in the last campaign. By the united efforts of all those interested in the welfare of the country, McKinley has been elected, and the results of his election are so astonishing as to hardly be believed. We anticipated a business revival, but had no idea that such an overwhelming change in the condition of trade could take place so quickly. Our gross sales since election have equaled our total business done for more than six weeks prior to that date. Our shops have been lying idle since the 1st of July. At a Directors' meeting held this morning it was decided to start up at once with full force, as sufficient orders have been received to keep us running well into the new year.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
Per Ernest Z. Walton.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1896.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Farmers All Right.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The farmers of the United States have shown that they are not to be swept off their feet by hysterical politics.

Stays Not His Going.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Henry George says: "For the sham Republic that to-day exists I care nothing." It is evident that Mr. George belongs elsewhere. Let him go and stay.

What the Trolley Can Never Do.

From The Saratogian.

The trolley is said to be making the horse obsolete, but it can never occupy his place as a vehicle for a metropolitan social function. A trolley show can never take the place of a horse show.

The Misfortune of Washington.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

Populist States are rated low with people who desire to place money in places where it will be protected by the law, and this is one of the most unpleasant features of the Populist victory in this State.

The Work in Hand.

From The Bartow (Fla.) Courier-Informant.

Our people have spent enough time during the last year in talking about what kind of money they wanted. Now they had better get to work at something to earn some of the kind of the money that they are going to have.

General Satisfaction.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

A very prominent business man, a Southerner of Southerners, said: "I never knew of a general election the result of which gave so general satisfaction. Why, half of Mr. Bryan's supporters seem to be glad they weren't successful."

The Farmers Won the Battle.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The agriculturists did learn the lesson of the campaign, and in spite of the 400,000 majority of the popular vote given by the cities for sound money, it still remains true that the farmers, by their 600,000 majority, won the battle and preserved the honor of the Republic.

The South's Interests.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

We think New-York was a more valuable and trustworthy friend to the South, politically and financially, than Nevada will ever be—or Kansas, or Washington. Therefore we think the South ought to get back to the old lines as speedily as possible and regain the friendship and confidence of the East.

Good Times.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

Says THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The American people are tired of hard times. They want good times. It will go ill with anybody who stands in the way of their enjoying them." That is the simple truth, and all the cranks, theorists, and obstructionists of whatever name or party will do well to heed the warning.

Sound Money Had Some Part.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

McKinley's enormous plurality in Wisconsin is described in a Chicago paper as a "personal victory" for Mr. Henry C. Payne. Possibly. This plurality is so large that after a personal victory for everybody who wants one has been carved out of it, enough is left to show that sound money also was tolerably victorious.

Issues Four Years Hence.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

A man can tell just about as well what the weather is going to be on the day of the next Presidential election, as what the issues of the next National campaign will be. Less than a year ago it seemed certain that the tariff would be the chief, indeed, the only, question in this campaign, but it has been hardly heard of.

The Resistless Strength of the Nation.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Only one event can reconcile Democrats to the election of McKinley, and it is the permanence of the business activity which has spurted since Tuesday. We shall all know that it is the resistless strength of the Nation, and not Republican success, which accounts for the revival, and we shall be consoled in defeat if the Republicans will let the Nation's business exert itself in peace.

A Strong Bryan Paper's Judgment.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

For the present, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to discontinue the financial discussion, and turn attention to material development and the encouragement of commercial prosperity. If it can be had under the present system, let us have it. If it cannot, then the surest way to demonstrate the fact is to give the present system a full and fair trial.

All True Americans Can Join.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

No matter how ardent a free silverite a man may be, no true American can hope for anything but prosperity for the incoming Administration. If the election of McKinley restores confidence and starts our mills running and gives employment to laboring men, and brings good cheer to producers of wealth, the honest sons of toil, The Courier will exclaim, with every true American: "Vive McKinley!" as long as good times last.

A Bad Bargain.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

To gain the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, and Utah, with thirty-four Electoral votes, the great political leaders, who dominated the Chicago Convention, deliberately threw away the certain Democratic States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky, with eighty-two Electoral votes. Great leaders—matchless political generals—wonderful campaign organizers!

The Spirit of Home.

Beatrice Clayton in Philadelphia Press.

A spirit dwells by the fireside
When the patter of falling rain
Trembles the leaves of the drooping trees
And drips on the window pane.
O, cold and gray is the world outside,
When the heav'ns grow dark above,
But within, within, at the glowing hearth
Is the tender spirit of love!

Our genius there at the fireside
Whispers a thousand things.
"O, life is drear and the world is wide,
But a brave heart soars and sings!
Tho' clouds draw round and storms betide,
Within that heart Hope springs,
And here pure Faith all else beside,
Around it twines and clings!"

O, precious voice of the fireside!
Sweet spirit of calm and cheer!
Tho' the wild wind roars o'er the pathless wastes,
What matter so thou art near?
Thy voice ne'er stills tho' the years go on,
When the patter of falling rain
Drips from the eaves and trembles the leaves
And rattles the window pane.
Holy and sacred the voice of home,
It steals to our hearts again.

AN APPEAL TO THE POPE

KING MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA ASKS HIS INTERVENTION.

He Asks His Holiness to Use His Influence to Secure Peace for His Country with Italy.

ROME, Nov. 11.—The Vatican Official Journal prints the text of the letter recently received by the Pope from King Menelik of Abyssinia, which was brought to his Holiness by Mgr. Macaire.

In his letter King Menelik protests his devotion to the Pope and maintains that, since the Italian Government continues in its attitude of hostility toward Abyssinia, he is unable to sacrifice the sole guarantee of peace that he holds by restoring to liberty the Italian prisoners he has taken and now holds. Menelik also expresses hope that the Pope will intervene in the interests of peace, and thus accelerate the liberation of the prisoners.

FRANCE ASKED TO FORGET.

Germany Anxious to be Friends with the Republic.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, saying that the German newspapers reproduce, evidently with the greatest degree of satisfaction, a significant article which has appeared in the Viedomosti of St. Petersburg, urging France to forget and forgive the acquirement of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany, and to become reconciled with that country.

The article contends that the peace of Europe is only endangered by the indulgence by France in thoughts of revenge, and urges the French people to remember that other nations, especially Russia, Austria, and Germany, have had to swallow various reverses. In conclusion, the Viedomosti recalls the proofs repeatedly given by the Kaiser of his readiness to approach France, and intimates that Russia would willingly act as a mediator between the two nations, should her services in such capacity be desired.

Mrs. Castle Coming Home Soon.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco paid a visit to the United States Embassy this afternoon, and received from the officials there a copy of the official documents giving the reasons of the Home Secretary, Sir M. W. Ridley, for the release of Mrs. Castle from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison. Mr. and Mrs. Castle will leave for America immediately after arranging their private affairs here, probably sailing this week.

Supplies Landed in Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 11.—An important expedition in aid of the insurgents in Cuba, conveying dispatches from New-York of vital importance and stores of medicine and clothing, sailed from here last week. The boats on board of which the expedition left here have returned and report the successful landing of the members of the party and the supplies upon the Cuban coast.

The Cholera Leaves Egypt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Consul General Eugene Penfield reports from Cairo, Egypt, that the cholera outbreak prevailing in Egypt for upward of a year has now apparently come to an end.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

PRETORIA, Nov. 11.—The Transvaal Government have decided to claim £1,000,000 indemnity from the British South Africa Company to cover the damage made by the Jameson raid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The receipts from the collection of the poll tax recently levied are intended for use in defraying the expenses of providing full equipment for a force of 1,200,000 men in the event of Turkey becoming involved in war.

WARSAW, Nov. 11.—A terrible railway disaster occurred at Sokolka, in the Government of Grodno, to-day. The St. Petersburg and Warsaw express, while running at a high rate of speed, came into collision with a freight train, completely wrecking the engine and the entire number of cars comprising the express, and killing six persons and injuring thirteen others, some of whom will die.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Sir N. R. O'Conor, the British Ambassador to Russia, recently visited Odessa for the purpose of studying the subject of the exportation of cereals from that port to India. Prince Obolenski has written a letter to the Novoe Vremya advising the sale of rye at Odessa at 40 kopecks per pood, which course, the Prince thinks, would mitigate the suffering attendant upon the famine in India.

DOCTORS AT A DINNER.

First Annual Feast of an Alumni Association.

The first annual dinner of the Ward's Island and Metropolitan Hospital Alumni Association was given last night at the Hotel Savoy, and drew together a large number of prominent homeopathic physicians. There was an extended programme of after-dinner speeches, including toasts on "Our President," by Dr. Egbert Guernsey; "Our Hospital," by Dr. Alfred K. Hill; "The Surgeon," by Dr. C. W. Cornell; "Homeopathy," by Dr. Thomas H. Carmichael; "Woman's Doctor," by Dr. Clinton H. Bagg; "Memories," by Dr. G. Herbert Richards, and "The Chief of Staff," by Dr. George Taylor Stewart.

Dr. B. G. Carleton, President of the Association, gave in his opening remarks some interesting history of the organization of the Metropolitan Hospital, twenty-one years ago.

The guests of the evening were Dr. Egbert Guernsey, President, and Dr. Alfred K. Hills, Secretary of the Medical Board. Among the alumni in attendance were Drs. B. G. Carleton, M. D. Cannon, C. L. Bagg, C. C. Boyle, A. L. Root, E. D. Klotz, W. W. Moore, E. G. Rankin, I. H. Carmichael, J. Archsagouny, H. W. Foster, J. B. Palmer, R. P. Fay, L. W. Ely, C. McDowell, D. J. Roberts, G. T. Stewart, H. L. Coles, L. G. Newman, H. Harrington, C. F. Helfrich, F. E. Constance, G. H. Richards, and C. W. Cornell.

Points to Mr. Bryan's Speeches.

About 300 Anarchists assembled at Clarendon Hall last night to commemorate the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago Anarchists. There was a musical performance and several speeches. John Mobry, the English Anarchist, said the cause was making great progress where Bryan had dared give utterance to such advanced thoughts as he did in his campaign speeches. Even the most enthusiastic Anarchist would not have believed four years ago that a leading Presidential candidate would be arraying the masses against the classes.

Shot a Supposed Thief.

Policeman Tubridy of the Union Market squad shot John McCauley in the leg last night as he was running from the Mutual Gas Company's plant, at Avenue D and Thirteenth Street. The man and his companion were discovered in the yard, and had gathered a quantity of coal in bags. They would not stop when ordered by the policeman. At Bellevue Hospital McCauley's injury was said not to be dangerous.

Fifteen Horses Burned.

Fire destroyed the two-story stable of Michael Abrahams and John Keating, at 812 West Fifty-eighth Street, shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. There were thirty-five horses in the stable. Fifteen were burned. The others were rescued, but some were badly injured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is $6,000.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Jordan—Storm.

A fashionable out-of-town wedding last night was that of Miss Adelaide Rowley Storm, who was married at 6:30 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, A. Edward Faber, 38 Rockview Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., to Mr. Gilbert Everson Jordan of Hudson, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joslin Johnstone of the Church of the Redeemer, Plainfield.

The bride wore a gown of white peau de soie, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of tulle. She was given away by her uncle. The maids of honor were Miss Cornelia Faber and Miss Cora A. Reynolds, cousins of the bride. Mr. Jordan, brother of the groom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Charles E. and William R. Faber.

The house was profusely decorated with chrysanthemums, smilax, and ground pine. The decorations of the supper room were in pink and white. Following the supper was a large reception. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Edward Faber, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Dupee, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Phillips, Mr. Gustav Shipper, Miss Shipper, Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Cooley, Miss Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Faber, Jr., Mrs. John Clapp, Miss Clapp, Miss Thompson, Miss Colton, Miss Long, Miss Brown, Willis Elton, Miss Elton, George Worth, Elston French, Miss A. T. Faber, Mr. H. C. Wells, the Misses Hasbrouck, Mr. R. I. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Arens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCutchen, and Mrs. G. W. Faber and Rudolph C. Faber of this city; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Theriot and Mr. and Mrs. Kidder of Orange, N. J., and the Hon. and Mrs. Elsifer of Red Hook, N. J.

After a short wedding trip, the newly wedded couple will take up their residence at Hudson, N. Y., where Mr. Jordan has large landed interests.

Parker—Wright.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—Chauncey Goodrich Parker was married this afternoon in Trinity Church to Miss Dora Mason Wright, daughter of Col. Edward H. Wright. Mr. Parker is the son of Cortlandt Parker. The ushers were Edward H. Wright, Jr., brother of the bride; Archibald J. Barklie, Cortlandt Parker, Jr., brother of the groom; Charles G. Beekman of New-York, Edward C. Hammond of Boston, and Frederick Frelinghuysen. Miss Harriet Rogers of Garrison's, N. Y., a granddaughter of Hamilton Fish, was the maid of honor. Robert Mead Parker, the bridegroom's twin brother, was the best man.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Thomas A. Starkey, assisted by the Rev. John S. Miller of the House of Prayer and the Rev. Louis S. Osborne, the rector of Trinity Church. A wedding breakfast was served at the house of the bride's parents.

Among those present at the wedding breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Mason of Virginia, Mrs. Sidney Ashmore and Mrs. Edward W. Dickerson of New-York, Col. Page, Miss Page, Mrs. Wilmerding, and Miss Wilderding of Orange, Mrs. John P. Stockton, Gen. Stryker and Miss Stryker of Trenton, Robert Green and Miss Green of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Routh and daughter of Washington. Newark society was represented by Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick, Dr. and Mrs. Leslie D. Ward, Judge David A. Depue and Mrs. Depue, Miss Frances Depue, Miss Etta Pennington, William Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Freylinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney N. Ogden, and Capt. and Mrs. James Parker.

Crosby—Delafield.

The wedding of Miss Julia Floyd Delafield to Frederick V. S. Crosby took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet officiating. The bridal retinue was composed of the bridesmaids, the Misses Elizabeth Ray Delafield, Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, Elizabeth Screver, Melza R. Wood, Elizabeth T. King, Caroline King Lee; the best man, William Turnbull, and the ushers, Henry Sarduer, Holker Abbott, Walter Van Rensselaer Berry, Edward Henry Delafield, James W. Appleton, and Herbert D. Robbins.

The bride was attired in a white satin gown of rich texture. It was trimmed with old point lace, a veil of which material fell from her head. She was escorted to the altar by her father, who presented her to her future husband. The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, 12 West Thirty-second Street.

Cerf—Wise.

Miss Freda Wise and Gustave Cerf were married last evening at 5 o'clock at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Harris. The only attendants on the couple were the ushers, George Wise, Jerome Cerf, Arthur Wise, Leon Cerf, Morris Cerf, and Arthur Miller.

The bride was in a white satin gown, trimmed with pearls and lace. She wore diamond earrings, the bridegroom's gift. A banquet dinner followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mrs. Rose of Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rode, the Misses Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rose, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Miller, the Misses Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wise, the Misses Wise, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cerf, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cerf, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Oeast.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. Nathan Wise, Commissioner of the Street Opening Department in the annexed district.

Lubben—Donohue.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Cicilia Donohue and John Paul Lubben took place at 10 o'clock yesterday, in St. Brigid's Church, the Rev. William B. Donohue officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dean McSweeney, rector of the church. Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Donohue was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Minnie Lubben and Miss Marguerite Shields. The bride was in white crepe de chine, and carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were in yellow taffeta and wore large black velvet hats.

The best man was John Meyer of Brooklyn, and the ushers were James Shields, Louis J. Clark, Harry Lubben, and James Donohue. A small reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Donohue, 375 East Tenth Street.

Wood—Hartshorne.

A quiet wedding was that of Miss Ethel Hartshorne and Arnold Wood, at the bride's mother's home, 300 Madison Avenue, yesterday noon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. There was but one attendant, the best man, William Wood. The bride was attired in white satin, over draped with chiffon and lace, which was trimmed with orange blossoms.

Owing to a recent bereavement only a few were invited to the wedding breakfast. The newly married couple will spend the Winter in Europe. Mrs. Wood is the daughter of the late James M. Hartshorne.

Beer—Hellman.

In Sherry's red room yesterday evening, Miss Edith Hellman and George Louis Beer were married, before a small number of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by the Misses Alice and Madeline Beer. The best man was Edward Beer, and the ushers were George S. Hellman and Edgar A. Hellman.

The ceremony was performed by Prof. Felix Adler. A large reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. Beer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hellman. The bridegroom is one of the prize lecturers at Columbia University.

Bensel—Day.

The wedding of Ella L. Day to John A. Bensel occurred at the home of the young woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day, 31 West Fifty-sixth Street, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst officiating. Mr. Lyde was best man, and Mr. Colton, Dr. Walter Bensel, William S. Day, and A. M. Day were the ushers. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Connelly—Spencer.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Miss Florence Spencer was married this morning at 11 o'clock to Mr. Alfred Connelly, son of ex-Senator Henry C. Connelly of this city. The wedding took place in the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Gregory, performing the ceremony.

THE PRESIDENT PLEASED

Continued from Page 1.

tails," said Mr. Coudert. "It will take some time yet for them to be disposed of. The outcome is sure to be of great benefit in the way of an example. The commission had been in session only two days when the news of Lord Salisbury's announcement reached us. We have on hand a large mass of evidence which has not yet been discussed. It is not likely now that we will have to take this up. Everything will be turned over to the board of arbitration to be selected. Our labors have now practically been suspended. No decision that could be given by an ex parte tribunal could give perfect satisfaction to both sides, and possibly not to either.

"We shall not try to make any formal report upon the merits of the case until a decision is reached by the international tribunal, as we believe that the way had best be left perfectly clear for an amicable understanding. It may be that we will never make any formal report upon the question of the dispute. That all depends upon what action may be taken by the new factor in the United States. Of course, we shall make a report upon our labors, saying what we have been doing while in session. At present, however, no report of ours involving the question at issue will be allowed to interfere with the amicable settlement of the disagreeable question.

"Lord Salisbury's announcement, while it comes in the nature of a pleasant surprise, is nevertheless an acknowledgment that England has gracefully yielded to the demands of our Government and will become a party to an arbitration treaty that will no doubt be acceptable to both Governments.

"I have never had any doubt that England would accede to our terms, but I did not think that the difficulty would be settled as soon as this.

"Lord Salisbury has done the very best possible thing under the circumstances, and I think that in two weeks' time Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary of State Olney will sign the protocol of the proposed treaty which will entirely settle the dispute, and also adjust the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

"No matter how the question is settled, I feel that the work of the commission has not been in vain, as we have gathered together a lot of useful information that will be valuable in years to come. The suggestion of a permanent court to try all disputed questions of international boundary is, I think, a good one, but I do not know that such a scheme is to be incorporated in the proposed treaty.

"Regarding the clause of the treaty that provides that in the 'settled districts' a term of fifty years of undisturbed residence shall be regarded as giving the right of possession, I think it is no more than right. It is only another illustration of the law of vested rights. Of course, if the Venezuelans sit idly by and see the English make improvements and cultivate the land for such a length of time, then certainly they ought not to reap the rewards of another's work."

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

It Looks Like a Square Backdown by Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The St. James's Gazette asks whether the agreement will not throw into arbitration all of the region between the Schomburgk line and the settled territory of Guiana, which England has declared would never be submitted to arbitration, which course the United States has declared England would be forced to take. "If it does," says The Gazette, "the American claim that the agreement is a square backdown on the part of Great Britain will be difficult to disprove."

The Globe, commenting upon the Venezuelan arbitration treaty, says it welcomes the agreement, because it releases the United States from a false and dangerous position. If the commission had reported adversely to Great Britain, the paper adds, President Cleveland would have been forced to attempt to coerce Great Britain or eat humble pie, with the result that if the Washington Government had seen fit to enter the unequal contest with England, the development of the United States would have been retarded for half a century.

The Globe also says: "It must be clearly understood that the constitution of the new arbitration tribunal is not to establish a precedent for arranging all further disputes between the United States and the United Kingdom in North and South America, nor are we ready to recognize Monroeism as international law."

VENEZUELA'S PART

Seems to Have Been Totally Ignored by Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The fact that the protocol of the proposed Venezuelan treaty of arbitration has not yet been signed is made manifest by many signs today. There has been a continuous exchange of cable messages on matters of detail between this city and London. But that some general principle of agreement has been determined upon is undoubted, as has repeatedly been stated in these dispatches.

The question whether or not Venezuela is a party to the arrangement appears to be settled by the official correspondence and by collateral facts. When Secretary Olney, on behalf of Venezuela, made his first peremptory demand on Great Britain for arbitration, Lord Salisbury, after long delay, came back with two vigorous letters. One of them attacked the Monroe doctrine, claiming that Mr. Olney was stretching it too far. The other attacked the Venezuelan demands, asserting that they were exorbitant. Then President Cleveland sent in to Congress his famous Christmas message, and Lord Salisbury, on May 22 last, wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, accepting, for the first time, the principle of arbitration, but only in a partial form, and confining it to Great Britain and the United States. He asked Sir Julian to submit this proposition "to the Government of the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela in this matter."

His proposition was for a commission to be created by agreement between Great Britain and the United States, to be composed of two British subjects and two citizens of the United States, to investigate and report upon the facts, without reference to inferences, but the finding of the commission to be binding upon both Governments.

In this letter he distinctly specified the United States and not Venezuela, as the party of the second part, but still there was contained a proposition in Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir Julian which seemed to imply some necessity for consent on the part of Venezuela. Inasmuch as it was provided that on the report of the commission being issued the two Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela should endeavor to agree to a boundary line," and failing agreement there should be arbitration by three, one by Great Britain and one by Venezuela, and they to select a third, with a proviso that all settlements of British subjects prior to 1st of January, 1887, were to be exempted.

On June 12, 1896, Secretary Olney accepted this challenge, but with most important modifications, since acceded to, providing that the commission should be amended by adding another member, so that it must reach a result, and also providing that the commission should have power to decide the boundary question subject to the equities of each particular case of actual settlers (since limited to fifty years of undisturbed occupation.)

Nowhere, after this date, does Venezuela appear in the negotiations as a principal, or as having a right to select an arbitrator. In support of the idea that the treaty is to be between Great Britain and the United States, the latter acting as Venezuela's friend, it is pointed out that if the formal assent of that republic is required to any protocol on the boundary question it could not be obtained under most favorable conditions till long after the Administration of President Cleveland will have expired by limitation.

The Constitution of Venezuela requires all treaties to be ratified by a vote of the House of Legislature in joint session. The Legislature of Venezuela does not convene in regular session till February next. Even if an extra session were to be called, it would take a five weeks' notice to get it together. Under the usual methods of procedure in Latin-American countries, the Summer of 1897 would be well advanced before the Legislature would be ready to begin to consider the question.

MR. HESS WAS HEATED.

He Made a Speech with Suggestive Comparisons.

Charles A. Hess, in a speech delivered last night at the Blaine Club, in West Twenty-fourth Street, denied with much indignation that he had ever paid $5,000 or any sum of money in return for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District.

Mr. Hess's speech was made in the course of a heated contest in the club as to whether a resolution demanding fair primaries and nominations that would be free from corrupt methods in the district, should be adopted. The resolution also advocated legislation that would throw safeguards about the primary election. It was declared that this resolution, which was introduced a week ago, and which was laid over after a squabble at that meeting, was aimed directly at Amasa Thornton, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and James L. Stewart, the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District.

Mr. Hess went to the meeting of the club last night to fight against the resolution. There was a long preliminary discussion. P. Tecumseh Sherman, John P. Dwight, Major Robert C. Breckinridge, and James G. McMurray spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution. W. H. Morton, W. H. Coyle, Robert B. Miller, Frederick Gross, and others spoke against it. Major Breckinridge read a letter from Henry L. Einstein, informing him that on the day before the nomination of Mr. Hess was made, he, Mr. Einstein, called Mr. Lauterbach up on the telephone and urged him not to permit the nomination of Mr. Hess. The letter said that Mr. Lauterbach replied that Mr. Hess had already paid $5,000 as his contribution.

The reading of this letter brought Mr. Hess to his feet. "The statement that I paid any money for this nomination," he said, "is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Against so scandalous a charge I place my reputation of many years' standing in this city. I place the word of Mr. Lauterbach against it, and I will take the word of Mr. Lauterbach against the word of Mr. Einstein because one is a gentleman and the other is not. If I was not precluded for the time being from bringing in the name of a fair and much beloved sister, I could explain very clearly the real reason for Mr. Einstein's attack upon me.

"I was not beaten for Congress by Republican votes, I was beaten because the district is Democratic. Any one would have been beaten. This resolution is an attack upon me and upon my candidacy."

Mr. Hess specifically denied that he had ever given any money for the nomination to either Thornton, Stewart, or Henkel. "I am a friend of Thornton, I am a friend of Stewart, I am a friend of Henkel, because they are Republicans in bad weather as well as in fair weather," said Mr. Hess.

The resolutions were overwhelmingly defeated, the Hess people winning easily.

WATSON'S LETTER OUT.

The Populist Candidate Will Publish the Suppressed Document.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—Thomas E. Watson's letter accepting the Vice Presidential nomination of the People's Party has at last been given to the public.

It was written Oct. 14 last, to Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the notification committee, and manager of the Populist campaign.

It was suppressed by Senator Butler during the campaign for reasons that are obvious from a perusal of its contents.

The document would make seven columns in a newspaper.

Mr. Watson will publish his letter in full in his official organ, The People's Party Paper, to-morrow.

FLOWER SHOW AT ORANGE.

New-Jersey Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 11.—The annual flower show of the New-Jersey Horticultural Society opened last night in the lawn tennis building of the Orange Athletic Club. The number of entries is unusually large, and they include some choice varieties of orchids, chrysanthemums, and foliage plants. The show will be open until to-morrow night.

Some of the exhibitors are Robert McArthur, William Runkle, J. Crosby Brown, Samuel Colgate, Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, W. A. Manda, F. W. Massman, George Purdue, Henry F. Hasse, and David Rose of Jersey City. Prizes for both professionals and amateurs will be awarded. The judges are Eugene Dollonze of Long Island, William Turner of New-York, who is John D. Rockefeller's gardener; William Anderson of New-York, William McCrow, Superintendent of Public Parks of Paterson, and J. Knight of Brooklyn.

The patronesses of the show are Mrs. S. Bayard Dod, Mrs. Charles B. Mayhew, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mrs. George W. Bramhall, Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mrs. Caroline Colgate, Mrs. Richard W. Cross, Mrs. Benjamin O. Chisholm, Miss Lillie Page Ely, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. William Read Howe, Mrs. Henry A. Mandeville, Mrs. Frank E. Martin, Mrs. M. B. Metcalf, Mrs. Henry N. Munn, Miss Helen Page, Mrs. John Pettit, Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. Caroline Rice, Mrs. William Runkle, Mrs. Edward Slevin, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

To Take Mr. Cullen's Place.

The Hoboken (N. J.) Common Council last night appointed Frederick A. Verdon to fill the unexpired term of Freeholder Andrew J. Cullen, who recently died. Verdon is one of the Republican Freeholders-elect from Hoboken. The Board of Council is Democratic.

Mr. Carlisle in Town.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle, arrived in this city last night. They are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Carlisle said he had come to the city on business. He preferred not to discuss politics, he said.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—11:15 A. M.—168 East One Hundred and Second Street; George Steed; no damage.

—11:20 A. M.—200 West Ninety-ninth Street; no damage.

—12:05 A. M.—20 and 31 First Avenue; E. Heller & Co., liquors; damage, $5,000.

—12:05 A. M.—Locust Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Robert Ward; paint shop; damage, $200.

—12:25 P. M.—78 Ridge Street; David Bernstein; tenement; damage, $10.

—2 P. M.—255 East Fourth Street; Joseph Morowitz; tenement; damage, $20.

—7:40 P. M.—205 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Henry Shoutte; damage, $100.

—8:56 P. M.—324 East Sixty-first Street; Bernard Dolan; no damage.

—9:20 P. M.—324 East Thirty-third Street; Philip Randis; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Tompkins Cement Works, located in the upper part of Rockland County, were burned to-day. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $5,000.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Nov. 11.—Fire started in Bugbee's drug store this morning, and before it was under control that building and thirteen others were destroyed. The losses aggregate $55,000. There was only $10,000 insurance.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 11.—The dry goods store of Isaac Lederer, on West Front Street, was burned this afternoon. Mr. Lederer estimated his loss at $15,000. He carried an insurance of $5,000.

Chicago Fast Mail, Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a fast mail train to Chicago, leaving New-York 8 A. M. and arriving Chicago 8 A. M. the following day. No extra fare other than the regular Pullman charges in the through buffet sleeping car. No passengers taken for points east of Pittsburg.—Adv.

HANNA GOES TO OHIO

SAW ALL THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS WHILE HERE.

Talked Blandly to Every One, but Gave Promises to No One—Congratulated on the Victory and Feasted and Flattered.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna has gone to Ohio. He closed his work at Republican National Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and, accompanied by his family, departed at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Hanna has been in New-York for one week since the election. Republicans of all shades of belief have called on him, have feasted him, have congratulated him on the victory of last week, and have made all manner of bids for his favoring smile. He is supposed to have great influence with Major McKinley, and an indorsement by the Chairman is considered by those who want offices the next best thing to an appointment.

Mr. Hanna has been acquiring an insight into the rivalries and factional differences among Republicans in this State. He was a guest of Whitelaw Reid at a dinner to which no Platt man was invited. Mr. Reid is credited with an ambition to be Secretary of State or Ambassador to England. Platt men who do not like Mr. Reid say Mr. Hanna is too astute to indorse him for either of these places, because such action would be nothing loss than a declaration of war against Mr. Platt.

Mr Hanna was the guest of Mr. Milholland's McKinley League one night. The league would like to act as the "go-between" in the matter of distributing patronage. Mr. Hanna is said to have studied the strength of this organization carefully. He made no sign that he would give any of its members a word of encouragement if offices were wanted. It is said he regards the league as a "gold brick."

Mr. Hanna was again the guest of the Republican Club. He listened to their words of eulogy, and went away leaving the club "guessing" whether he was with it or against it.

Mr. Hanna called to see Mr. Platt. He encountered Louis F. Payn, with whom he established diplomatic relations, which even the astute sage of Chatham, it is said, wondered at.

Mr. Hanna received calls from Warner Miller, from Gen. Horace Porter, from J. Pierpont Morgan, from delegations of colored citizens, and from others. He is reported to have taken them all into camp. He made no promises to any one, but, accepting all the congratulations, giving to all the warm handshake of an expert politician, and keeping his own counsels, he departed to see the President-elect.

Since the State organization indorsed Cornelius N. Bliss for Secretary of the Treasury, and since Mr. Bliss seems not displeased at that indorsement, one of the pillars of the anti-Platt strength in the McKinley League has been taken away. Mr. Bliss is no longer expected to lead the fighting against the Tioga man.

Mr. Hanna expects to return to New-York for a short visit in about three weeks.

PENITENT BRYAN MEN.

They Tell McKinley They Rejoice at His Victory.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Major McKinley stole a march on his secretaries this morning, and when they arrived at the house he was hard at work upon the mail. There were nearly twice as many letters as he had received by any other mail since the election. The mail contained a great many messages of congratulation, and there was a large number of letters from people in the States which were carried by Mr. Bryan. The writers in every case expressed the heartiest satisfaction over Major McKinley's election.

Several of the letters from the silver States came from men who voted for Bryan. One man of more than local fame wrote: "I voted for free silver, and now that I see the dawn of returning prosperity which has come with your election, I want to say frankly that I was wrong. What the country needed was not more or cheaper money, but confidence, and your splendid victory has restored it."

Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland came to Canton this evening and spent the night at the McKinley residence.

Major McKinley decided to leave Canton Saturday morning for Cleveland. He will be absent a week or more, and if Mrs. McKinley's health should demand it, will go to New-York, though he has such intention now, and fully expects to return to Canton as soon as he has finished his visit in Cleveland, and remain here till he goes to Washington.

SILVER SCHEME IN KENTUCKY.

Plan to Contest the Election of the McKinley Electors.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—If a fund can be raised by popular subscription, the silver Democrats of Kentucky will contest the election of McKinley Electors.

An appeal to the Democracy of the country asking for funds was to-night issued by Secretary Richardson.

All the newly elected Republican members of the Legislature have been served with notices of contests by their late silver Democratic opponents. It is now said the Governor will call the extra session of the Legislature to meet Dec. 1.

Big Boom in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Fifteen important manufacturing concerns here to-day gave evidence of the prosperity resultant from the election by either starting up or giving notice of intention to immediately put more men to work. They are the Britton Rolling Mill Company, The United Salt Company, American Wire Company, Hoffman Bicycle Company, Avery Stamping Company, Forest City Paint and Varnish Works, Cleveland Twist Drill Company, Kilby Manufacturing Company, Acme Machinery Company, Taylor & Boggis Foundry, Kingsbridge Company, National Safe and Lock Works, Brightman Machine Company, Atlas Bolt and Screw Company, Lennox Chemical Company, and Cleveland Machine Screw Company. The aggregate number of men to be employed is 4,000.

In Memory of John Eliot.

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The City of Newton to-day officially celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the work of the Rev. John Eliot in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians of New-England. Eliot preached his first sermon Oct. 28, 1646, at Nonantum, in the wigwam of Waban, an Indian chief. A pleasing incident of to-day's celebration was the presence of Dr. Ellsworth Eliot of New-York, a descendant of the apostle. Dr. Eliot made a few remarks. Upon the platform were two of Eliot's chairs. One is owned by the First Unitarian Society of Roxbury and the other by Mayor Cobb.

Killed Himself at His Club.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 11.—Capt. Albert S. Merriam of 1,719 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, this afternoon shot himself in the chess-room of the Commercial Club and died immediately.

Capt. Merriam's health had been poor for a long time, and he had had periods of despondency.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Ingram, (Br.) Stevenson, Tilt Cove, N. F., Nov. 4, with copper ore to Norton & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Bidel Tower, (Br.) Campbell, Liverpool Oct. 27, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the bar at 10:15 P. M.

SS Europe, (Br.) Robinson, London Oct. 31, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Allen, (Ger.) Christoffers, Bremen Nov. 3 and Southampton Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:37 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Signor Mancinelli of Genoa is at the Normandie.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of Newport are at the Savoy.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, is at the Hoffman.

—Commander Richardson Clover, United States Navy, is at the Netherland.

—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. James Barnett of Cleveland and Baron de Courtier of Paris are at the Windsor.

—C. A. Hopkins of Boston, E. M. Fowler of Chicago, and E. A. Saunders of New-Haven are at the Buckingham.

—H. C. Beggs of Pittsburg, A. D. Smith of Columbus, Ohio, and O. G. Spann of Buffalo are at the Westminster.

—José M. Liluch, Spanish Consul at Boston, and U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, Cal., are at the New Amsterdam.

—F. J. Carlisle of St. Louis and J. B. Shapleigh, F. J. Carlisle, and F. L. Robbins of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Prince Wrede of the Austrian Legation at Washington, and Ernest Longfellow of Manchester, Mass., are at the Cambridge.

—J. H. Phillips of Pittsburg, Tennant Lee and H. L. Aldrich of Boston, and C. E. Creecy of Washington are at the Sturtevant.

—Mark A. Torrey of Boston, Henry Roberts of Hartford, E. R. Brainerd of Chicago, and Russell Lyman of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

—G. W. Pattingill and John F. Boiger of Boston, H. E. Haines of Buffalo, and J. H. Wilson and Smith Cobb of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—L. Bryant Hill of Baltimore, Henry Lewis of Philadelphia, B. H. Richards of Newport, and L. L. Ellsworth of Hartford are at the Everett.

—Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse, Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica, and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit are at the Manhattan.

—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, Moorfield Storey of Boston, and A. J. Ostheimer, Austrian Consul at Philadelphia, are at the Holland.

—Lewis Wiswall, Charles E Spencer, and Frank W. Boles of Boston, George Poole of Baltimore, and J. D. C. Rumsey of Rochester are at the Astor.

—Meade D. Detweiler of Harrisburg, Edward Anderson of Boston, A. J. Jacobs of Chicago, J. J. Ligon of St. Louis, and John W. Wagner of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia; Commodore W. H. Shock, United States Navy, and Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. M. O. Terry of Utica, Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy; Samuel H. Cramp and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mable, furnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets, 120 Franklin Street.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. Washburn, ladies' and infants' wear; Mrs. Walters, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Brown Brothers, Troy, N. Y.; S. J. Brown, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Allentown, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, dry goods, &c.; 56 Worth Street, Hoffman House.

—Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; D. Davidson, notions, 83 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G.

WANT THE POLICY DEFINED.

Stockholders of Boston Roads Somewhat Dissatisfied.

Conferences at Boston between men proposed as Directors of the West End Street Railway and J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. may result shortly in a circular which will meet the demand of some stockholders for a definition of policy.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, Richard M. Saltonstall, Joseph E. Russell, Stephen M. Weld, and Moses Williams have issued this statement:

"In contradiction of the statement sent to stockholders of the West End Company that proxies were asked for in the interest of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and not in that of the West End Company, we have merely to say that when we agreed to serve on the West End Board of Directors no pledges of any kind were asked from us and no intimations of any policy were made to us. We are left entirely untrammeled, as elected, to do what we think for the interests of the West End Company, of which we are stockholders, none of us owning any interest whatever in the elevated company."

Georgia Central Election.

Stockholders of the Central of Georgia Railway Company have elected these Directors for the ensuing year: H. M. Comer, John M. Egan, E. R. Howell, U. B. Harrold, G. M. Williams, J. F. Hanson, S. R. Jacques, Patrick Walsh, George J. Mills, Joseph Hull, A. Vetsburg, George G. Haven, and Charles Steel. A resolution was passed providing that application for an amendment allowing fifteen Directors be made to the Secretary of State. As soon as that is done the two other Directors will be chosen by the Board. One of them will be President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway and the other a Southern man. John M. Egan was elected Vice President.

The South Carolina and Georgia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, held to-day, all of the old members of the Board of Directors were re-elected and Jefferson Hogan was elected a new member of the Board.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Directors yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 20.

—Judge Speer of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia has signed an order for the sale of the Atlantic Short Line Railway, Nov. 17. No upset price is named in the order.

—Railroad Commissioners Samuel A. Beardsley, Michael Ricard, and Alfred C. Chapin heard testimony yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce on a complaint concerning a dangerous crossing in the City of Yonkers. No decision was given.

—The mission of M. M. Jamison of Chicago to London comprehends the placing of the new ten-million-dollar issue of the West Chicago Railway and the stocks of the North and West Chicago Roads, which were bought before the Moore panic.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will consider the withdrawal of commodity rates and hear objections to the plan until March 31, 1897. Merchants who ship freight over lines that are opposed to the withdrawal of commodity rates.

—The Directors of the Midland Terminal Railroad Company, incorporated yesterday at Albany to operate in Southfield, Richmond County, are James C. Hinchliffe, William Brockwell, William G. Rose, James W. Bishop, and Merle J. Wightman. The capital of the company is $200,000.

—Edwin W. Winter, President of the Northern Railroad Company, has in preparation a plan for improving the road, which may be made public as the result of reports at the end of this month. Reduction in grade is a feature of it. The policy of the road just now is against branches and extensions.

—Bondholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific have had the judgment for $29,826,000 duplicated recently in the Illinois Federal Court. The first judgment was on foreclosure; the other on an assumpsit suit to strengthen the other, and provide against contingencies. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the trustee under the foreclosure, and as the right of it to do business in Illinois is attacked by the Attorney General, and the issue is pending, it was thought an unfavorable decision might affect the foreclosure. The property will be sold by Master in Chancery Bishop, Nov. 17.

Charged with Forgery.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 11.—Chief of Police Lane of Hudson yesterday arrested Mrs. Edward Dick of Germantown, charged with having forged the name of John C. Lasher, a prominent business man of Germantown, to two checks, which she presented and had cashed by banks in Hudson.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	6:44	Sun sets	4:46
Moon rises	11:50		

HIGH WATER NOV. 12.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
1:01 A. M.	6:44 A. M.	3:31 A. M.
1:12 P. M.	1:53 P. M.	3:02 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 12.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aller	Bremen	Nov. 3
Beilarden	St. Lucia	Nov. 5
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Majestic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Valencia	Colon	Nov. 5

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Brooklyn City	Swansea	Oct. 29
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 10
Europe	London	Oct. 31
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Nov. 7
Horrox	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
Kansas City	Savannah	Nov. 10
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Santiago	Nassau	Nov. 10

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 11
El Paso	New-Orleans	Nov. 9
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Lampasas	Inverness	Nov. 7
La Touraine	Havre	Nov. 7
Mendola	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Marsala	Havre	Oct. 31
Persia	Hamburg	Nov. 2

SUNDAY, NOV. 15.

Buffon	St. Lucia	Nov. 7
El Norte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Nov. 5
Mobile	London	Nov. 5
Cevic	Liverpool	Nov. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Rio	Nov. 12	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Nov. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
St. Cuthbert	Nov. 14	Antwerp	22 State St.
Andes	Nov. 14	Halifax	24 State St.
Athos	Nov. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Idaho	Nov. 14	London	22 State St.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
El Dorado	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Leona	Nov. 14	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 14	Orange Hall	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 17	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Nov. 17	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 18	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of B'm'g'm	Nov. 19	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Pernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Colorado	Nov. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Silvia	Nov. 25	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Marseilles	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Steamer. | Sails. | Destinati'n. | Office.

Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	81 Broadway.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 5	Naples, G'a	81 Broadway.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Arrived.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, Genoa Oct. 29, Naples 30th, and Gibraltar Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:52 A. M. to-day.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olsen, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay Nov. 2, Port Maria 4th, Kingston 5th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co.; vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz Oct. 28, Tuxpam 29th, Tampico 31st, Campeachy Nov. 3, Progreso 5th, and Havana 7th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:16 A. M. to-day.

SS George Thompson, (Br.,) Capt. Plett, Newcastle Oct. 21, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp Oct. 28, in ballast to C. H. Randebrook. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:48 A. M. to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen Oct. 27, Christiansand 29th, and Christiansand 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Farrington, London Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Rose Castle, (Br.,) Jackman, Samarang Aug. 29, Aden Sept. 29, Port Said Oct. 7, and Gibraltar 21st, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 10, with sugar to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.; vessel to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, for New-York, sld. from Catania yesterday.

SS Nordhav, (Nor.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

Sailed.

SS Britannic, for Liverpool; Alesia, for Marseilles; Noordland, for Antwerp; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Hesperia, for Mediterranean ports; Yumuri, for Havana and Mexican ports; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Iser, for Southampton; Premier, for Halifax; Norwegian, for Glasgow.

Ship Combermere, for Sydney.

By Cable.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, from New-York Oct. 30 for Bremen, passed the Isle of Wight at noon yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Oct. 31 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Oct. 31 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Oct. 31 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from Philadelphia Oct. 30, via New-York, for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Aarhuus for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Queensland, (Br.,) Capt. Langan, sld. from Dantzic for New-York Nov. 8.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 9.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.) Capt. McGregor, sld. from Messina for New-York Nov. 9.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from Montevideo, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Carnan, from New-York Oct. 22, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 9.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at London yesterday.

SS John W. Garrett, Capt. Thomas, from New-York, arr. at Baltimore to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Jungst, New-York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at midnight yesterday, and proceeded.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Delaware, Proctor, Cape Haiti Oct. 30, St. Marc 31, Petit Goave Nov. 2, Miragoane 2d, Jeremie 4th, Gonaives 5th, and Inamua 6th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Halliday, Cape Town Oct. 8, via St. Vincent, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M. to-day.

Bark Victoria, (Braz.,) Almeida, Pernambuco, 35 days, in ballast to Andrew Lindsay.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, for New-York, sld. from Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Great Britain and Ireland, per steamship Umbria, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Umbria";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Fürst Bismarck via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per s. s. Saginaw.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per s. s. Alnor; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per s. s. Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. §18th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per s. s. Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29th at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per s. s. Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. §30th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7th and up to Dec. §1st at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. §5th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of s. s. Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

JAMES L. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1896.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at its place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-1awOmTh&de13

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896. JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n5-1awdmTh

THOMPSON, RICHARD,—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Richard Thompson, Alice Kenny Thompson, Eliza Ann Ferris, Joseph Thompson, John Alfred Thompson, Emma Ellen Thompson, Kate Thompson, Ann Amanda Swift Kendall, Egan & Leake, H. F. Sidel, Henry P. Watson, M. D., The American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Richard Thompson as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Complainant, against NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.—Notice to present claims:

Under and pursuant to the decree entered herein by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin on the 27th day of April, 1896, and certain decrees ancillary thereto and confirmatory thereof, entered in similar causes pending between the same parties in the Circuit Court of the United States for the following districts—viz., Western District of Wisconsin, the District of Minnesota, the District of North Dakota, the District of Montana, the District of Idaho, the District of Washington, the District of Oregon, the Northern District of Illinois, and the Southern District of New-York—and also the further order of said first-named Court, entered September 23d, 1896, notice is hereby given to all holders of any claims against said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or against its receivers, which the purchaser of the first parcel described in said decree of foreclosure and sale, entered on the 27th day of April, 1896, may be required to pay as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such parcel, to present such claims, in writing, to the undersigned Special Master, for allowance, at his office at Number 110 New Insurance Building, in the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and that any such claims which shall not be so presented or filed within the period of six months after the first day of December, 1896, shall not be enforceable against said receivers or against the property sold under said decrees, or against the purchaser of such property, or its successor or assigns.

Milwaukee, September 30, 1896.

ALFRED CARY,
Special Master.

o8-1awSwTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward. II. cab., $45 and upward.
Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Paris.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM | *Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM | †Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM
*Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM | *Fulda, Dec. 20, 10 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Nov. 14, 2 PM | Columbia, Mch. 18, 7 AM
Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM | Augusta Victoria, Dec. 19, 2 PM
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK ..... Nov. 18 | NEW-YORK ..... Dec. 9
ST. LOUIS ..... Nov. 25 | ST. LOUIS ..... Dec. 16
PARIS ..... Dec. 2 | PARIS ..... Dec. 23

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Nov. 18, noon | Westernland, Dec. 2, noon
Kensington, Nov. 25, 11 AM | Southwark, Dec. 9, 1 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Select parties under personal escort, all traveling expenses included, Jan. 5, Feb. 13, March 6, 1897. Highest class steamship, hotel, and camping arrangements. Rates moderate.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Sailings from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts every few days during the season. The only fleet of First-Class Steamers on the Nile.

TOURS TO THE TROPICS.

Winter Cruises by Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamships, including Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, etc. 30-day trips, $130 upward—Jan. 19, Feb. 6, 17, 27, March 17. Illustrated programmes free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Nov. 14, 1 PM | Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM
Lucania, N'v. 21, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM
Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM | Lucania, Dec. 19, 2 PM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Potrot...Sat., Nov. 14, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 21, M.

Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon | Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 9, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING ..... Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu ..... Dec. 10, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ..... Dec. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC ..... Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu ..... Jan. 7, 1 P. M.

For freights, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Char. & Jacksonville...Fri., Nov. 13
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Nov. 16
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Wednesday, Nov. 18
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Nov. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:30 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETS

THE RUSIE MATTER NOT TAKEN UP BY THE MAGNATES.

Some Changes in the Rules Are Suggested—The Season Lengthened —Abell's Scheme Not Considered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Baseball was the theme of the crowd of men in the Auditorium Hotel rotunda to-day. They were interested in the annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs, which began this afternoon. It was preceded in the morning by a meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Directors audited the accounts of the League and awarded the championship pennant to Baltimore. The annual business to be presented to the League for its consideration was arranged. The Cincinnati Club asked the board to straighten out the old baseball park trouble in that city. Von Der Ahe of St. Louis claims an eight-thousand-dollar interest in the field, and has attached the gate receipts from time to time. The board decided that it did not care to reopen the case, and, as the dispute is in court, the Cincinnati Club was advised to fight out its battles there. The meeting was a brief one.

At the League's annual meeting it was decided to change the opening and closing time of the season so that all games will commence April 15 and end Oct. 15. Formerly the season closed about Oct. 1.

The President of the league and the acting Chairman were authorized to appoint a Committee on Playing Rules, not to exceed three in number, which committee is to be instructed to make a report on its work and any suggestion or alteration it deems proper in the playing rules to the Secretary of the league at least thirty days prior to the Spring or schedule meeting.

The section of the constitution providing for the meeting of the Board of Directors was changed so that future meetings will be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in November instead of the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday. Section 4 was stricken out. It provided for the fining of an umpire $25 for the first offense and $50 for the second offense for not reporting trouble with a player.

Among other matters talked of to come before the league are a proposition to abolish coaching, an effort to abolish the Temple Cup games, which have followed the regular championship series, and an attempt to put through a deal whereby St. Louis will have a club with an even winning chance instead of contesting for tail-end play, as for the last two seasons.

There is plenty of gossip about deals for transfer of individual players. One deal in that line was accomplished in the sale of outfielder Tom Bannon of the New-Yorks to Louisville. The amount paid by the Missionaries club is said to be "merely nominal," the terms being kept private. There is a rumor that Philadelphia will be strengthened by the acquisition of Third Baseman McGraw of Baltimore and Rusie of New-York.

In an interview, President Young said: "The talk about a cutting down of the circuit or a change in it, I think, is without foundation. The League has lived five years under the agreement made when the National League and the American Association united. It still has five years to live under this agreement, and so far as I know there will be no change in the circuit until the ten years have passed.

"The purchase of some of the St. Louis Club by the Baltimore Club? Yes, I have heard this reported, but I do not know that it is true. It is a common thing for some clubs to hold stock in other clubs, however, and if Baltimore does own some of the St. Louis Club, it may be a good thing for the latter. St. Louis is a first-class baseball city, and a good club there is desired by every league member.

"If anything is done in the Rusie matter, it will be done outside of the meeting. The Board of Directors passed upon it some time ago, and that decision stands as final, so far as the League as a body is concerned. As to changes in rules, I am of the opinion that they will be small, if any."

F. H. Abells of Brooklyn has a scheme which he thinks would add to the patronage of the game. "My idea," said he, "is to release all the players Jan 1, and not allow any of them to be signed until March 1. Then let there be a scramble and a competition, with a fixed salary limit, however. This would produce such frequent and exciting changes in the clubs that the patrons in every city would be continually on the jump, uncertain what to expect, whom they would see in their uniforms, or how the games would go."

Staten Island Golfers' Games.

A team of golfers from the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will visit Philadelphia this week, where matches have been arranged with two of the leading clubs of that city. On Friday they will play a thirty-six-hole match with the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, and on Saturday they will meet the golfers of the Philadelphia Cricket Club on their links at Wissahickon under the same conditions. The club has also arranged a match for Saturday with the Tyker Meadow Golf Club, ten men on a side, to be played at Livingston, S. I. The two Staten Island teams have been chosen from the best golfers in the club, and are as follows: Philadelphia Team—George E. Armstrong, W. K. Jewett, J. R. Chadwick, L. B. Stoddart, W. Wotherspoon, Malcolm Graham, Jr., G. Hockmeyer, W. P. Lough; Home Team—James Park, A. E. Patterson, W. A. Hamilton, Charles T. Stout, F. Roberts, C. A. Fry, F. T. Short, C. N. Donetil, H. N. Townsend, and Edward Becket.

Revolver Experts to Compete.

The Shooting Committee of the Knickerbocker Revolver Club has issued its programme of the open competition for the revolver championship of America. The contest, which is the first of its kind since 1888, will begin on Nov. 30, at 10 A. M., at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club range, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and will close at 11 P. M, Dec. 5.

Fritz's Long Bicycle Ride.

Another transcontinental trip on a bicycle ended in New-York City on Tuesday night. The rider is H. G. Fritz of the Olympic Club of Brooklyn. While Fritz did not break the existing record of 31 days 17 hours his trip was really a remarkable one. He started in with high hopes to break all existing records between San Francisco and New-York, and when he reached Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he was well inside the record. During a night ride he fell and dislocated a kneecap, which forced him to lay up at Chicago for four days. He was forced to make the remainder of the trip at easy stages. The bicycle weighed 24 pounds and it was geared to 73½. Fritz weighs 160 pounds, and he carried 21 pounds of baggage. He is confident that he can lower the record, and he will make another effort.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Century Wheelmen of New-York will have a "ladies' run" next Sunday, starting from the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen intend to make a big showing at the Twenty-third Regiment games next Saturday night, and "root" for "Eddie" Lee in his match race. Next Sunday the club members will have a novelty run.

—The Greater New-York Wheelmen will have a run to Grant's Tomb next Sunday. One hundred and forty members are expected to take part.

—W. A. White and F. Hildebrandt, Jr., are to try to break two records next Sunday. White will ride to Philadelphia and Hildebrandt from the obelisk in Central Park to the Connecticut State line.

—The officers and members of the Century Wheelmen of New-York, in the short space of twenty months, have placed their club head and shoulders above every cycling club in New-York State in point of membership, besides having the finest clubhouse of any strictly bicycle club in the city. It is their ambition to make the Century the largest, best, and most influential cycling club in the United States, if not in the world. With the same energetic management in the future as in the past, they are likely to succeed.

Minor Sporting News.

—Elizabeth and Orange will be the football attraction on Manhattan Field next Saturday afternoon.

—The Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association will have an athletic meeting at the armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, next Saturday evening.

—The athletes of Company G of the Twelfth Regiment and the West Side Athletic Club members will meet in games at the Twelfth Regiment Armory next Tuesday evening.

—The annual meeting of the Atlantic League of Professional Baseball Players will be held at the Hanover Hotel, Philadelphia, on Nov. 23, instead of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this city.

THE NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Offers Suggestions in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—In transmitting to the Secretary of War the annual reports of the deparment commanders in connection with his own report upon the military operations of the past year, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, recommends that the enlisted strength of the army be fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 of population as a minimum, the maximum not to exceed one soldier for every 1,000 of population, "the strength to be determined within these limits by the President of the United States according to the necessities and requirements of the Nation."

He renews his previous recommendation that at least two stations west of the Rocky Mountains and one east be established for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry each; also, the recommendations concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons, and the promotion of enlisted men who shall be found competent after thorough examination to the grade of Second Lieutenant after five years of service.

A consideration of the importance of coast defenses comprises the greater part of Gen. Miles's report, and is the subject of his most important suggestions. He renews the recommeadations made in his report for last year, and adds:

"Liberal appropriations should be made for the manufacture of high-power guns and mortars, the construction of emplacements, platforms, and fortifications for the same, and the construction of barracks and quarters for the accommodation of the artillery garrisons that are to command them; and I urge that a sufficient appropriation be made available for the work or Ordnance, Engineer, and Quartermaster's Departments during the year as follows:

"At Portland, Me., $1,134,850; Portsmouth, N. H., $393,925; Boston, $1,078,850; Narragansett Pier, R. I., $642,825; Long Island Sound, eastern entrance, $806,925; New-York, eastern entrance, $913,600; New-York, southern entrance, $1,299,600; Philadelphia, $625,025; Baltimore, $671,450; Washington, D. C., $577,925; Hampton Roads, Va., $619,325; Wilmington, N. C., $125,525; Charleston, S. C., $350,925; Savannah, Ga., $393,925; Key West, Fla., $32,400; Pensacola, Fla., $150,400; Mobile, Ala., $150,400; New-Orleans, $489,400; Galveston, Texas, $157,925; San Diego, Cal., $600,925; San Francisco, $902,850; mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, $566,325; Puget Sound, $764,050.

"The above sums," Gen. Miles says, "are imperatively required for the present year. The amounts for the construction of barracks and quarters included in them will be all that will be required for these localities for many years, and will probably complete the work needed for that department.

"An unwise argument," continues the General, "has been made against the construction of modern high-power guns, mortars, and the modern appliances of war, that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes, and in some instances marked protests have been made against such a National policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration; yet it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these National safeguards are in no sense a menace to any class of citizens, not even to the humblest individual; but on the other hand they are a protection to the life, property, and welfare of all classes from the highest to the lowest. They protect not only the commercial ports with their accumulation of public buildings and private dwellings, the commerce, the ship yards, the factory, the foundry, the workshop, but also the savings bank and the cottage. In fact, the destruction of our great commercial and manufacturing cities would be a National disaster far more serious and appalling to the great masses of the laboring people than it would be to any other class of our people."

A GREAT INLAND CANAL PLAN.

The Scheme Devised by Joseph R. Encke of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Joseph R. Encke has developed a scheme for an inland canal, and also for one across the country connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He has been thirty years on the subject. He is a man of high repute, was formerly the Principal of the Trenton High School, and was made an LL. D. by Princeton College.

He began the study of canals after the close of the war, and in connection with the refuge of a navy when in peril. Out of it has grown a gigantic scheme, which, to develop, would cost hundreds of millions of dollars. He proposes that the Government build the canal by issuing non-interest bearing bonds. The canal at the water line is to be 330 feet wide, 50 feet deep in the middle, 40 feet on the sides, and concave in shape, so that perfect docking can be secured on both sides of the dock. There are to be double locks, so that steamships going in opposite directions can pass through. There will be enough water to let any battleship or steamship go through at the same speed that it goes on the ocean.

There is to be a railroad running parallel with the canal on one side, and the other side is to be devoted to industries. Dr. Encke in an interview said:

"It will cost considerable money to build such a canal, but the revenues will be enormous. The Sultan of Turkey has secured a return of nine billions of dollars, and the investment is sixty millions, which was the cost of the Suez Canal. The canal is to be lined with a double-faced wall, sides and bottom, on a concrete foundation, so that it will endure for 10,000 years. There will be enough water to insure speed. The rodents cannot harm such a wall. The building of this canal would furnish employment to many idle men. It would cut down the loss by storm on the ocean. It would give an inland route in times of war."

The route would be from Sandy Hook Bay across New-Jersey into Delaware Bay, then across the State of Delaware to the Mississippi Valley, and up to the Great Lakes.

Damages for Death of His Son.

Joseph Devlin of 445 West Thirteenth Street, through his counsel, G. Washbourne Smith, recovered a verdict yesterday of $5,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the death of his son Terence, twenty years of age, who was killed by one of the company's horse cars at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The boy was driving one of the hill horses at the time, and the horse turned before reaching the point at which he should be loosed from the car, knocking the deceased off the car and throwing him under the front wheel, and injuring him so severely that he died on the following day. The case was tried before Judge Freedman and a jury. The accident happened before the cable cars were in operation.

Auctioneer's License Revoked.

Mayor Strong yesterday revoked the license of Henry Danziger, an auctioneer of 368 East Fourth Street. He was charged with having sold $160 worth of goods for S. Greenberg of 120 Ridge Street which belonged to Greenberg's creditors.

Flint's Fine Furniture

A Floor of Fantasies, the 7th Floor.

NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW.

Those Who Took Part in Unsanctioned Affairs Are Barred.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Cycle Board of Trade it was decided that any firms who had, previous to May 1, 1896, exhibited at unsanctioned cycle shows, should not be excluded from the National and sanctioned shows of 1897, but any exhibitor subsequent to May 1 at unsanctioned shows should not be allotted space at official exhibitions.

President R. L. Coleman explains that this resolution was carried, because in the early part of the year considerable difficulty was experienced in properly notifying members whether shows had been sanctioned or not, and in some cases the regulations of the board had been unintentionally broken. In May the board was practically reorganized, the original stockholders surrendering their stock, and a redistribution was made whereby every manufacturer was enabled to become an active member. Since the broadening of the board, particular attention has been given to the cycle show question, and every member of the trade is now aware that cycle shows must be sanctioned by the National body.

The following local shows have just been sanctioned by President Coleman: Feb. 20-27, 1897, Boston, New-England Cycle Show; Feb. 20-27, 1897, Philadelphia, local Cycle Board of Trade; Feb. 20-27, 1897, Pittsburg, local Cycle Board of Trade.

The applications of the Wissahickon Wheelmen, Germantown, Penn.; Penn Wheelmen, Reading, Penn., and Central Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., have been refused. Applications are under consideration from the Cycle Club of Brooklyn and Syracuse local Cycle Board of Trade.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers are detailed at Willets Point, N. Y., for instruction in torpedo service during the term commencing Dec. 1, 1896: Second Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry; Second Lieut. William A. Raiborn, Fourth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry.

Navy.

—Ensign H. H. Caldwell has been ordered to the Michigan.

—R. L. Martin has been appointed pay clerk for the settlement of accounts of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—The President has appointed H. B. Rogers a Captain in the Revenue Marine Service and Edmund W. Bonnafon as Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl; willing to assist with waiting or with children. Apply at 45 West 48th St., present employer's, Thursday morning, between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable, trustworthy North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or to attend to elderly lady or invalid; city reference. F. P., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; best city references. 303 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with children or other work; best city reference. 721 6th Av., near 42d St.; ring Miss King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do washing or light housework; good reference. A. R., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant woman; very best city reference; no objection to the country. S. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent, trustworthy North German young woman; excellent reference. K. W., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; can be seen at present employer's, 46 East 80th St., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; four years' excellent reference. Call present employer's, 33 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,042 3d Av.; call in store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 132 West 50th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl; city; good reference; no cards. 125 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl; best city references. 1,074 Third Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; four years' reference. 165 East 69th St., Roche's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish chambermaid; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; cook, washer, and ironer; in small family; excellent baker; seven years' personal reference from last place, 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; last employer can be seen. J. S., Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By very neat, competent young woman; first-class cook; competent in all branches; wages, $25; best city reference last place. 341 East 39th St., one flight.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employer's, 22 East 30th St., first door from Madison Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; the wife first-class cook, husband competent butler; private family; best references. P. D., Box 67, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; best reference from present employer. 327 West 25th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; understands meats, soups, entrées, desserts, ices; best city references. M., Box 80, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in a private family; Protestant; will do plain washing; good personal city reference. Cook, 318 West 49th St., one flight up.

COOK.—To do cooking in a small private family; no objection to a little coarse washing; best city references. 252 East 52d St., Carson's bell.

COOK.—By cook, where kitchenmaid is kept, understanding high-class soups, entrées, and desserts; Englishwoman; age, 31. K., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife first-class cook; competent in all branches; husband competent butler; private family; best references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a colored woman in a private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By a Protestant; first-class French and American cook; good references; wages $35. Flouest, 1,595 Broadway.

COOK.—By good, plain cook, in private family; can be seen at present employer's, 76 East 56th St., or address Mary.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private or public; do plain washing; good city reference. 213 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; city reference. 412 West 50th St., Rocker's bell.

COOK, &c.—Good cook, washer, and ironer; small family; city or country; city reference. 200 West 26th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. 874 6th Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; private family; best city reference last employers. 1,491 Lexington Av., Graham's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook in all branches; in private family; best city reference. A., 844 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as cook in private American family; best reference; wages $35. Sandblom, 152 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest work on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Hanoverian governess, to make engagement for afternoon hours; teaches German, English, and music; best reference; terms moderate. P. H., 422 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends German governess; for afternoon engagements, or lessons in German, French, (all branches.) Call, from 3 to 5, 24 East 46th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or TO ATTEND INVALID.—By reliable woman; seven years' reference from present employer. McGrath, 200 East 90th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKERS.—By two young women to do the entire work of small family; country preferred; best reference; wages $20 each. Delehanty, 344 East 66th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small private family; good reference. 406 West 31st St., grocery store; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; willing to assist with anything. 1,680 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable young girl to do housework in small American family. 1,557 Lexington Av., care of McDonough.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By middle-aged woman to do general housework; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 555 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; small private family; no cards. 1,518 Madison Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as houseworker or chamberwork and plain washing; reference. 556 West 43d St., janitor's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; has good city reference. 232 East 54th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle aged; seamstress, good hairdresser, accustomed to travel; thoroughly competent in all her duties; willing, obliging; best city reference. F. F., 78 West 48th St.; French dressmaker.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; an excellent hairdresser and accustomed to traveling; years with her last employer. Care of Mrs. Johnson, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress, best city references. 31 West 49th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; understands ladies' plain dressmaking; thoroughly understands care of children, making fancy guimpe dresses, fine hand sewing, and packing; city reference. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—(French;) good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; personal city references; age, 35. F. M., 237 West 29th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By French-Swiss Protestant of long experience to lady or grown children; would assist with light chamberwork; city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent middle aged Swedish person; speaking French fluently; experienced in traveling; reference. 135 East 17th St.

MAID and COMPANION.—By a refined North German lady as maid and companion to growing children. Companion, 157 East 57th St., Times Agency.

USEFUL MAID.—By day; family sewing; work home. D., 237 East 29th St., Bell 16.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, capable person, as first-class laundress or chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; best city references from last place. Miss Healy, 117 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress and chambermaid; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. 242 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; excellent city reference. T. W., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS wishes washing at home; gentlemen's clothes; washes and mends; family washing; reference. 126 West 19th St., Moran's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city references; 444 West 58th St; ring Murphy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; would take fine wash home; best reference. 337 East 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; three years' city reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference; no objection to country. J. G., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined North German from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children from three years on, and teaches German and kindergarten; best references. S. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent and trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse; or to growing child; city, country, or travel; references. 492 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse, competent in all her duties, to take care of young children; good city references. Louise, 150 East 33d St.

NURSE.—As nurse to grown children; willing to help with their studies and make myself useful; five years in last place. Walsh, 75 East 85th St.; fourth floor.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to infant or grown children; good sewer; excellent references. M. T., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse for baby; thoroughly understands her business; first class city references. 356 West 48th St., Flynn's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young Frenchwoman as nurse or maid. 212 West 32d St., care of Mrs. Lesege.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; understands children's clothes; all kinds family sewing; wait on lady; assist with chamberwork or children; excellent city references. 408 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best references. 178 East 85th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Excellent seamstress and maid to young or elderly ladies; will assist with chamberwork; best personal reference. Call or address 347 East 23d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl; by day. Miss Wild, 214 West 62d St., third floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; best references; good carver. K. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; city references. 439 West 38th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Confinement and family wash will be done by Mrs. Strecker, 216 East 95th St., third floor.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant on elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and sewing. M. G., 108 East 88th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler; America, the Cape, or England; age 30; height 6 feet; eleven and a half years' reference; disengaged. S. S., 454 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent English butler; satisfactory reference from last employer; first-class hand at silver and all duties. Edmund, Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man; first-class references; thoroughly understands his business, and is artistic in every respect. B. F. N., 256 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Height, 6 feet; age, 28; 6 months' good character in this country; also good English references. H. F., 931 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Height, 6 feet; age, 30 years 6 months; good character in this country; English characters previous. A. P., 931 6th Av.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss couple; both first-class in every way; good references. T. T., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By strictly sober Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; good valet; no objection to country; good city recommendations. H. H., 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Lady recommends her butler and cook; French; first-class ability; four years in my service. A. B., 411 4th Av., care Mrs. Dantremont.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duties; personal reference from last employer; lady can be seen. F. M., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. Jules Levit, 113 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city and Washington references; employer can be seen. G. L., 844 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; 25; thoroughly experienced; highest recommend. R. H. Parshall, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 58th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; very good cook and first-class butler; willing, obliging; best city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; 26; leaving present place on account of family going abroad. E. B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; where second is kept, or single; 2½ years' references; 1½ previous full; good appearance. Thomas, 139 East 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; age 30; six years' city reference from last employer; left through death in family. G. S., 28 North Washington Square.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French-Swiss; where second man or parlormaid is kept; very competent in his duties; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. L. D., 248 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 38; good valet; willing and obliging; has excellent written and personal reference; with or without assistance. C. L., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; disengaged when suited; age, 36; first-class experience; two and a half years' reference from present employer. M., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; age, 27; height, 6 ft. 10 in.; position where second man or parlormaid is kept; good, long references. H. R., Box 296, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English professional butler and valet; wife excellent at large dinners; entrées, dessert, ice cream, &c.; wages, $50. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, just come over; speaks French; well accustomed to yachting and traveling; six and a half years' reference D. E. H., 454 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND BUTLER.—Good references. A. Tarmnowsky, 124 Clinton St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; in private family; city references. Jules Vaudet, care P. Pasquet, 328 West 59th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a man and wife; no children; man first-class driver and rider; height 5 feet 8 inches; age, 29; wife good cook, laundress, or waitress; both well-trained servants; honest, industrious, and temperate; best references from former and present employers. Answer by letter, with particulars. C. M., 206 West 32d St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a French couple; for country or city; husband understands care of horses, harness; good driver and rider, and generally useful man; wife good cook and general houseworker; best references. Gaul, 109 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent, smart-appearing Englishman; superior metropolitan credentials; sober, honest, willing, industrious, civil, faithful; moderate expectations; single. Punctual, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619—88th.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; neat and willing; thoroughly understands his duties; willing to go any distance outside; present employer will cheerfully recommend. Richard L., 3 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; 25; thoroughly experienced; give highest recommendations; strictly honest and sober; willing to go any distance in the country. J. C., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him nine years; best personal reference from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Strictly temperate, honest, trustworthy, willing, obliging; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. John, 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. Smith, 1,340 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Farmermen.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best references. J., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FURNACEMAN.—A furnaceman would like one or two between East 34th and 40th Sts. D. C., Box 339 Tomes Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a single man; 36; thoroughly understands his business; very highly recommended. Gardener, 37 East 19th St., seed store.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man, indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; five years' personal city references; good waiter. Henry, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and ASSIST AT WAITING.—Age 21; one year's city reference; personally recommended by present employer. M., 28 West 56th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man in private family; city or country; good reference. W. S., 632 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By strong young man; 19; handy with tools; city or country. Bartz, 816 East 83d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young colored man; understands shaving, bathing, pressing, packing, and entire care of gentleman's wardrobe; best city references; speaks German and French; has traveled abroad; reasonable wages. B. F., 256 West 53d St.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—Understands massage; first-class references. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—By married American; aged 37; two children; understands farming in all its branches and care of gentleman's place; five years' reference from former employer, who can be seen; would take farm on shares. Chas. A. Sweney, Stamford, Conn.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In a small private family, an experienced woman to take charge of servants, hire and discharge, look after the general housework and marketing, and to come by the day; only a person at present filling such a position, with best business references, not too old or young, wanted. State experience and reference in full through Post Office Box 852.

WANTED—Good family cook in a small private family; state age, experience, and where and how long have lived with each party referred to; state in full all necessary information and particulars, in order that a reply may be had, through Post Office Box 852.

WANTED—Cook, waitress, and chambermaid; three first-class servants; private family living in country. Call, at 12 East 22d St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Single man as butler in a small private family; state where have lived in this city, how long in each place, age, and other particulars. Box 852, Post Office.

WANTED—Second man; must have city references. Apply, 414 5th Av. at 10 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., November 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896, when they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with twelve, more or less, 8-inch Disappearing Gun Carriages, of either model 1894 or model 1896. Bids should be made for furnishing all the carriages of either model 1894 or of model 1896, and also for furnishing a portion, not less than four, of model 1894 or of model 1896. Blank forms on which proposals must be made, and all information required by bidders, can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, November 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 1, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon,) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a crib bulkhead in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract 534, and for furnishing about four thousand barrels of Portland cement, under Contract 535, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, November 24, 1896. For particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY

Preaches in COOPER UNION

To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

MR. SANKEY

Will sing. Seats free. Come.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus imitations represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at

THE WORK OF REFORM

BISHOP POTTER AND MESSRS. WARNER AND SCHURZ SPEAK.

Office Holding Freed from Its Slavery—Woman's Interest in Civil Service—Tammany Aristocratic—President Cleveland's Great Influence.

The first of a weekly series of addresses on civil service reform was given yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association. Bishop Henry C. Potter presided, and Carl Schurz was the principal speaker.

Charles Dudley Warner preceded Mr. Schurz with a short talk, as he called it, in which he defined civil service reform and cited some successful examples of its workings.

The little theatre was well filled, considering the inclemency of the weather. The audience was composed almost entirely of women, most of whom are members of the Woman's Auxiliary. Among them were Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, President; Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Vice President; Mrs. Winthrop Cowden, Secretary; Miss Schurz, Miss Morgan, Miss Whitney, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Jacoby, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mrs. Lillian Betts.

In his opening remarks, Bishop Potter said that the question as to why the Woman's Auxiliary existed had occurred to him. Another question was what work could it do that could not be accomplished by the main association.

"A general answer to these questions," said Bishop Potter, "is that the work of the general association has to cover so many points that the auxiliary is necessary for certain special work in which women are particularly interested. But I might make many answers to these questions. Suppose, for instance, that I asked one of you to choose your cook because she was a cousin of a cousin of some one in whom I was interested. And, suppose all of you employed your cooks and other servants on that basis. The result would be an outrageous system through which you would have thrust in your households cooks who could not cook, and other servants who would be wholly unfit for their places.

"If I should recommend to you a cook because she was a kinswoman of some one I knew, your first question would be, 'Can she cook?' And if she was not a good cook you would not employ her. The basis on which you employ your help is the foundation of the civil-service idea.

The Slavery of Office Holding.

"But my interest is upon other grounds. During my younger days, while in Washington, I heard the speech of Charles Sumner in which he said 'the institution of slavery is a crime which degrades men.' Those words made a lasting impression upon my mind.

"No matter what I, as a citizen of this country, may be doing, I have the right to look forward to an appointment to a public office of some sort—to a public position, with ample pay, in which I may free myself from personal care and responsibility. I therefore seek such a position, not because I am particularly fitted for it, but because I want it, and have influential friends who will help me to secure it. Such a system tends to slavery. In allowing it to exist you lower the tone of the man's life who seeks public office in that way—who is put into office through the influence of his henchmen, or the henchmen of others whose slave he becomes. If it is understood that men cannot get positions unless they are fitted for them, all this political trickery will cease, and thousands of men who are doing well in their chosen vocations will quit worrying over the hope of securing some public office for which they are wholly unfitted. They will turn their whole attention to other things and become better citizens.

"If this woman's auxiliary does nothing else, its work will be valuable in stopping many women from giving recommendations to men who want positions. Lots of women use their personal influence to procure positions for men who have no other qualifications than that they are a cousin of Aunt Anna's or a nice young man. Nothing but tried fitness and competency should be the basis of employment of public servants."

Bishop Potter then introduced Mr. Warner, who said:

"Civil service reform is an effort we are making to stop this system of every citizen pushing ahead toward his own individual ends. Too many of us have forgotten the common weal. At last we are coming to a scientific treatment of our system of employing public servants. Because a man is a good Christian is no reason why he should be employed as a watchmaker, and because another is the seventh son of a seventh son is no reason for his being employed as a physician.

Work of Reform in New-York.

"We have an illustration at hand of the success of civil service reform. New-York has for years had a Street Cleaning Department, with adequate machinery and officers to do the work required. It was supplied with an adequate amount of money. But it was not a success. One day there came a man who had an idea that the machinery of the department could be used to clean streets. He put his idea into practice, and we all know the result. Whatever was good of the machinery he kept. The bad part he threw away, and replaced it with other that was good.

"Civil service reform means that things shall be done in a businesslike way. The whole scheme is so simple and so appropriate to our every-day life that I wonder there was ever any opposition to it."

In introducing Mr. Schurz, Bishop Potter requested the speaker to repeat some remarks made at the Bishop's residence some days ago. Mr. Schurz said that he appeared on the platform, not as a volunteer, but as a drafted man.

"I thought to myself, however, that if she had not been fit for the position she might have been retained just the same. There were thousands of good hard working women in the departments, and there were other thousands who were wholly unfit for the positions they held. All of them—the good and the bad—held their places through influence. Doesn't every one of you see to what this system led? Since the civil service law went into effect women can say, 'I am not here by the favor of some one, I am here because I am fitted for the position I hold.' This alone entitles civil service reform to woman's care.

Tammany's Feudal System.

"One feature of civil service reform is that it is thoroughly democratic. Tammany was the most aristocratic organization in its method of filling public offices, not because of the descent of its members or the purity of their escutcheons, but because it distributed offices on an entirely feudal basis. Its bosses were Kings, Dukes, or Earls. The King distributed the honors of his realm to Dukes and Earls, commonly known as district leaders. Then they had the say as to who should receive favors from the King. Nobody received a position unless the Duke or Earl said so.

"I am not here to make you a formal address," he said, "but merely for a conversation.

"Now, about the interest of women in civil service reform. They are particularly interested because of the thousands of them who are employed in the service of both the Federal and State Governments. In the department I formerly presided over in Washington, there was a woman accountant who could at a glance give you the meaning of a whole page of figures. She was a wonder at figures, and was kept in her position because of her value. Yet, before the civil service laws were passed she was constantly afraid of losing her position. There are thousands of women in the departments at Washington who hold their positions through the favor of some one man. One of my first experiences, when Senator, with women office holders was with one who appealed to me to help keep her in office. She said my predecessor had helped her to keep her position. I made inquiries and found that she was respectable, hard working, and capable. So I recommended that she be retained.

"Compare Tammany's system with that of civil service reform. The foundation of the latter is competitive examination. Suppose a vacancy occurs in the Public Works Department of this city. Applicants do not appear with orders from the King, Duke, or Earl, but with recommendations as to their respectability from two reputable citizens. Each applicant meets others with whom he has to compete in showing his qualifications. The man best qualified for the position gets it, no matter how many influential friends his competitors may have. That is democracy against aristocracy. Here is the forum in which the poorest is as great as the richest—the forum in which there is no favoritism.

"When the Civil Service Reform Association was founded twenty years ago, it was opposed, laughed at, and ridiculed. At first its work was missionary. Since the reform acts of 1883 and 1884, its work has ceased to be missionary, and has been that of watching legislation and officers who have the laws in charge. The progress of civil service reform has been so great in a few years that there are now practically 80,000 persons holding positions under its protection. A large part of the success of the cause is due to President Grover Cleveland, who has done everything in his power to make the reform real. The cause has become so well founded that argument against it has ceased. Since it has been in practice, the decrease in percentage of dishonest employes has shown the efficacy of the examinations as a means of finding out a man's character and general worth.

"But the spoilsmen are not satisfied, and now they are talking of reforming the reform. Last year the Fire Board asked the Legislature to give it the power of examining candidates for appointment in its department. I understand that the next Legislature will be asked to amend the civil service law so that all the departments may conduct their own examinations. Here is the test whether civil service reform is to be lost or not. When that bill goes before the Legislature, then will come the time for our work. The members of the auxiliary, as well as the parent organization, must gather themselves for the fight this Winter. We have too much to lose to remain idle. Let us fight, and we will win as we have won before."

Civil Service Reform League.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The National Civil Service Reform League will hold its annual meeting in this city on the 10th and 11th of December next. Among those who are expected to be present are Carl Schurz, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, Moorfield Storey, Richard Henry Dana, William Dudley Foulke, Richard Watson Gilder, Everett P. Wheeler, and Lucius B. Swift.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ARGUE.

Parker Says the New Men Are Light and Don't Know the City.

The present civil service examinations for candidates for the police force caused a lively discussion between the Police Commissioners at the regular meeting of the board yesterday. Commissioner Parker brought the matter up by remarking that he did not think a higher grade of men were obtained by the present system of examination. He told President Roosevelt that the new men are under height, and that citizens had spoken to him about it.

Lack of information about the city was another ground for Mr. Parker's complaint. "It makes little difference to me whether a man who is going for a burglar knows where Chicago is, so long as he doesn't know the city," exclaimed the Commissioner.

President Roosevelt would not agree that there was any deterioration in the force. He stated that Mr. Parker had not seen any of the last 300 men appointed.

"No," exclaimed Mr. Parker, "but I will have them before me on trial day."

Mr. Roosevelt also contended that the geographical questions of which so much has been said were such as an American boy would be expected to know. "We certainly do not want men," he continued, "who put down for five New-England States England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Cork." After a prolonged discussion over the matter, Commissioner Roosevelt finally agreed to consider a change in some of the various subjects.

Another discussion was the result of a proposal by Commissioner Parker that one instead of two meetings of the board a week would suffice. Commissioner Roosevelt endeavored to have the board postpone action on the matter until Commissioner Andrews, who had left the meeting early, was present. The other two members would not agree to this. Commissioners Parker and Grant outvoting the President. The regular meeting day was fixed for Wednesday.

After the regular meeting, Commissioners Grant, Parker, and Roosevelt went into executive session over the case of Police Captain Martens. It was announced that no decision in the case had been reached.

The board referred to Deputy Chief Cortright the complaint of the Election Bureau, that the Buffalo Steel House Company, from whom the polling places had been leased, had not removed the houses, as they agreed. Proceedings against them will be begun unless they remove the polling places at once.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

The German Housewives Have Organized to Consider It.

The German Housewives' Society, a unique organization recently incorporated for the purpose of satisfactorily solving the servant question, held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Logeling, at 237 East Fifty-seventh Street. The society at present has as members more than 1,000 servants, the majority of whom have found employment in the last two months through the efforts of this institution, which has on its employers' membership list 225 names.

The object of the society is to guard the interests of the employer and employe, and, if possible, to better the condition of the latter. The plans of the society were first conceived by Mrs. L. Rosenberg, who is the President. Every woman becoming an employer member of the society pays an initiation fee of $3, and $2 in advance as dues every six months. This money is turned into a fund, from which the servant members will receive the following premiums as rewards for faithful services:

Upon the expiration of two years faithful and uninterrupted service in the same family, the servant will be awarded $20.

For three years' uninterrupted service, $30. For five years' uninterrupted service, $45, and for ten years' service, $100.

Incompetent, immoral servants, or those who neglect their duties, will be dropped from the society's list, and will forfeit its privileges. Each employer member has the privilege of providing herself with one or more servants as often as necessity may require.

The officers elected yesterday were: President—Mrs. L. Rosenberg; Vice President—Mrs. William Karwiese; Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel T. Sanders; Directors—Mrs. E. A. Beck, Mrs. C. Fendler, Mrs. William Knoepke, Mrs. S. Hirsch, and Mrs. Senner.

SHOT HIMSELF ACCIDENTALLY.

Keegan's Gun Exploded as He Was Boarding a Wagon.

John Keegan, who was for a year and a half Superintendent of the Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday while getting into a wagon.

Keegan left his home, at the corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday morning, to go shooting with Policeman Walter F. Kaine on the Baychester Meadows. They had no success, and on the way home hailed a wagon.

In getting in, Keegan hit the hammer of his gun against a wheel, and it exploded, the charge entering his breast. He died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and eight children.

West Shore Shops on Full Time.

One of the near-at-hand evidences of returning prosperity is the action of Vice President J. D. Layng of the West Shore Railroad in ordering an increase of working time—from eight hours to ten hours—in all the shops of that company. This order, which was posted a day or two after election, affects one thousand or more men, who are employed in the West Shore shops at New-Durham, in New-Jersey, and Frankfort and Buffalo, in this State. Repairs to rolling stock will now be pushed vigorously. Two hundred new box cars have recently been delivered to the West Shore Company under a contract made last Spring.

CONFIDENCE MAKES WORK

MANUFACTURERS VERY ACTIVE AND BUSINESS BOOMING.

Idle Men Called to Employment—New Enterprises Entered Upon—Enlargments of Mills and Factories—All Sections Benefited.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Manufacturers and business men report a genuine business boom in this city. Orders are pouring in to all the manufactories.

The Werner Company, employing 1,000 men, is working thirteen hours a day. Two large buildings and an office building will be erected by the company.

The three rubber manufacturers have increased their forces and 1,200 people are now employed.

Stoneware shops are running full, and report business prospects excellent. Several plants will enlarge their capacity.

The Whitman, Robinson & Co. plant, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt at once.

The McNeil Boiler Works are running night and day for the first time since 1893.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—A notice has been placed in the factory of the Western Furniture Company that in the future the full force of men will have work ten hours a day. Recently the company has been working only about seventy men for forty-five hours each week.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The Taylor, Vaughan & Taylor Company of this place is working night and day making machinery for a wire nail mill which will occupy the site of the old wire mill at Cuyahoga Falls. It will furnish work for a large number of men.

BARABOO, Wis., Nov. 11.—The woolen mill, which has been idle the past year, has resumed operations, employing 100 hands, and is likely to increase its capacity.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11.—The Bass Foundry and Machine Works has just closed a contract to furnish one of the large railway systems with car wheels. This deal involves $500,000.

ACTIVITY IN DRY GOODS.

Increased Business Reported in the Wholesale District.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather yesterday, there was general indication of activity throughout the wholesale dry goods district.

Business was decidedly improved, and many large orders are now being filled which would have been canceled if McKinley had been defeated.

It is very seldom that more than one big auction sale takes place in the wholesale dry goods market on the same day, but yesterday there were no less than four in full swing, and all day long there was a constant flitting of buyers between the different salesrooms.

Field, Chapman & Teuner of Leonard Street sold $50,000 worth of lace curtains manufactured by the Columbia (Penn.) Lace Company. The goods comprised 65,000 pairs, and the sale was peremptory, on a four months' credit basis. The trade turned out in full force, and good prices were realized.

Spirited competition prevailed at Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell's auction salesroom, on White Street, where 12,000 pieces of Fall cloakings were disposed of under the hammer.

Townsend & Montant of Leonard Street sold a large stock of foreign and American dress goods, and brought out satisfactory figures.

E. Bissell, Son & Co. auctioned 300 packages of cut glass and fancy ware unreservedly at their salesrooms, in Murray Street, and encouraging quotations ruled.

Will Employ 5,000 Hands.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The General Electric Company is making arrangements to extend its plant at this city and to increase its force to about 5,000 hands. The company has let a contract for a building 206 by 100 feet, to be constructed of brick. Specifications are being drawn, it is stated, for still another building for the company's works, 106 by 100 feet.

More Work in New-England.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 11.—The American Waltham Watch Company next Monday will increase its running time to fifty-eight hours a week.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 11.—Orders have been received to start up the Vale Mills, which have been shut down for the last six months.

Resumptions in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—Full operation of the big plant of the Harrisburg Shoe Factory is being resumed. Within a week over 300 employes will be at work in all the departments.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—A member of the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company announces that the firm has secured the contract for the building of a steamer which would not have been placed in the event of a free-silver victory. The fulfillment of this contract will necessitate the employment of a large number of new hands, and work is to be started within a few weeks.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 11.—The Farnum Cotton Mills of this city, employing 1,500 hands, which have been running on half time since May last, have posted a notice that hereafter they would run full time.

Price of Beer to be Raised.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—There is a movement on foot among the brewers, not alone of Chicago, but in every other city and town in the West and Northwest where beer is selling at $5 per barrel, to raise the price to $6 and place the brewing interests of Chicago, Milwaukee, and other large beer-producing places upon a paying footing. "The reason for the proposed advance," said a brewer, "is the rise in the price of all materials that are used in the manufacture of beer. When the price is raised it will be all along the line, and no outsiders will come in to cut prices."

Railroad Enterprises.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 11.—The announcement was made to-day that, as a result of the election of McKinley, a contract had been closed between the Des Moines Union Railroad, Chicago Great Western and Wabash, Chicago and Northwestern, Des Moines, Northern and Chicago, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads by which the local company is to build a two-hundred-thousand-dollar union station on Cherry Street, between Fifth and Seventh Streets, next Spring. The Des Moines Union will also build extensive shops, and the Great Western will build a big freight depot, to cost $50,000.

Iron Miners Going to Work.

BESSEMER, Mich., Nov. 11.—All indications on the range point to an active Winter's work. At the Palmer Mine about 50 men are at work preparing room for stock piles. The old Colby Mine will resume operations about the 15th, with about 200 men; the Tilden, with about 350, and 350 more Dec. 1. The Sunday Lake, at Wakefield, has started, with 100 men. All indications are better than for the last four years.

Old Hours Restored.

The West Shore Road some months ago reduced working time from ten to eight hours. The wages were reduced accordingly. Yesterday notices were posted restoring the old ten-hour day.

The Peerless Rubber Company of North Bergen, which employs 700 men, and some time ago laid off 150 and reduced the working time, will to-day restore the men laid off to work, and put all hands on full time.

Corset Department.

2nd Floor.

French Gore Corsets, Real Whalebone, Black Sateen and White Coutil, $3.45; worth $7.00.

Handsome Embroidered Satin P. D. Corsets, $10.00; worth $22.00.

Sizes 19 to 23 inches.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

BOX HOLDERS AT THE OPERA.

Where Society Folks Will Be Seen During the Season.

The names of boxholders for the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House indicate that it will be as notable as former years. The list, which was compiled yesterday, includes the complete number and names of boxholders.

The boxholders in the parterre are:

Box No.
1. J. Roosevelt, Mondays; J. Tuckerman Tower, Wednesdays; I. T. Burden, Fridays and one-third matinées; George E. Dodge, two-thirds matinées.
2. A. D. Juilliard, odd nights and matinées; J. P. Kernochan, even nights.
3. R. T. Wilson.
4. A. Belmont, Mondays, even Fridays and matinées; John R. Drexel, Wednesdays and odd Fridays.
5. Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Mondays, and one-third matinées; W. G. Orkman, Wednesdays and one-third matinées; A. C. Taylor, Fridays and one-third matinées.
6. E. C. Benedict, Wednesdays; C. R. Roberts, Fridays; Miss De Forest, matinées; W. K. Vanderbilt, Mondays.
7. Mrs. William Astor, odd nights and even matinées; J. J. Astor, even nights and odd matinées.
8. Cornelius N. Bliss, C. D. Borden.
9. W. F. Borden, Mondays; C. T. Barney, Wednesdays and matinées; Stanford White, Fridays.
10. George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, G. A. Garland, Fridays.
11. Perry Belmont.
12. Henry Clews.
13. Edward Cooper, Henry T. Sloane.
14. Mrs. George H. Warren, Mondays, Fridays, and two-thirds matinées; Joshua W. Davis, Wednesdays and one-third matinées.
15. Adrian Iselin, Mondays, Fridays, and matinées; Frederick Cromwell, Wednesdays.
16. Levi P. Morton, Mondays and matinées; Mrs. W. B. Carpenter, Wednesdays; Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Fridays.
17. Miss Whitney, Mondays; Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Wednesdays.
18. Calvin S. Brice.
19. H. I. Barbey, Mondays and odd matinées; H. P. Dimock, Wednesdays; George Crocker, Fridays and even matinées.
20. D. O. Mills.
21. Benjamin Brewster, Trevor W. Park, alternate nights and matinées.
22. W. Seward Webb, Mondays, Fridays, and half matinées.
23. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mondays, Fridays, and matinées; E. J. Berwind, Wednesdays.
24. Robert Goelet.
25. G. G. Haven, odd nights and even matinées; Mrs. J. Sloan, even nights and odd matinées.
26. S. D. Babcock, Mondays, Wednesdays, and matinées; W. H. Tillinghast, Fridays.
27. George S. Bowdoin, Mondays and even matinées; Miss Gardner and Gardiner Sherman, Wednesdays; Charles Garnier, Fridays and odd matinées.
28. W. Bayard Cutting, Mondays, Wednesdays, and matinées; H. H. Rogers, odd Fridays; G. Cortright, even Fridays.
29. James Stillman, Mondays; W. T. Woodward, Wednesdays; William Rockefeller, Fridays.
30. W. C. Whitney, Mondays and matinées; F. B. Gurnee, Jr., Wednesdays.
31. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
32. Luther Kountze, Mondays and matinées; A. Newbold Morris, Wednesdays; H. Oelrichs, Fridays.
33. Thomas Hitchcock, Mondays and two-third matinées; Joseph Stickney, Wednesdays.
34. W. R. Stewart, Mondays; Frank S. Witherbee, Wednesdays; A. Iselin, Jr., Fridays.
35. J. Pierpont Morgan.
36. Directors Schoeffel and Grau, Limited.
37. Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House.
38. Dr. E. L. Keese, Mondays.
39. Fred De Peyster, Mondays; Mrs. Frances Schroeder, Fridays.
40. E. C. Converse, Mondays; W. H. Tilford, Fridays.
41. J. W. Ellis, Mondays and Fridays; Maurice S. Wormser, Wednesdays.
42. Jefferson M. Levy, Mondays; Edward Kemp, Wednesdays; Fred A. Burnham, Fridays.
43. Miss L. Breese, Mondays, Wednesdays, and matinées; F. L. Delafield, Fridays.
44. Mrs. S. C. Harriott, Mondays; Edward Kemp, Wednesdays; Fred A. Burnham, Fridays.
45. George C. Boldt.
46. Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Mondays; Joseph Pulitzer, Wednesdays and Saturday matinées; Amos Morrell and J. A. Trowbridge, Fridays.
47. J. L. Riker, Mondays; Mrs. W. Hull Wickham, Wednesdays; Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Fridays; J. H. Ballentine, matinées.
48. E. St. John Hayes, Mondays; W. R. Grace, Wednesdays; John McCullough, Fridays.
49. Frederick B. Jennings, Mondays; Mrs. C. Herter, Wednesdays; Fred Bloomenthal, Fridays.
50. Mrs. J. G. Moose, Mondays; E. G. Tinker, Wednesdays; Gen. D. Butterfield, Fridays; Mrs. P. H. Ballentine, Saturday matinées.
51. Jacob H. Schiff and H. Wolff, Mondays; Fred A. Bell, Wednesdays; John D. Archbald, Fridays.
52. W. H. Bliss, Mondays.
53. R. M. Thompson and W. A. Clarke.
54. John W. Mackay.

The following stall boxes will be occupied by: Box D, Mrs. J. W. Grace, Mondays; Box E, Frances M. Bangs, Mondays and Fridays; Box F, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mondays; Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Fridays; Box G, E. C. Moose, Jr., Mondays, William G. Park, Fridays; Box H, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, Mondays, John B. Ireland, Fridays; Box J, R. C. Black, Mondays, Miss C. E. Banks, Wednesdays; Box K, James B. Dickson, Mondays, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt de Forest, Mrs. Ronald Reglid, Mr. Franclyn Reglid, Fridays; Box V, John C. Westervelt, Mondays; Box W, Reginald Arnold, Mondays.

THE WILL OF MRS. HICKS-LORD.

To Be Contested by Mrs. Crommelin of Amsterdam.

A contest over the will of Mrs. Hicks-Lord will probably be commenced shortly by J. W. H. Crommelin of Amsterdam, Holland, on behalf of his wife, a niece of the testatrix. Mr. Crommelin arrived in this country last week on the steamer Spaarndam, and is understood to have been looking up the matter of Mrs. Hicks-Lord's estate, and to have secured counsel to represent his wife on the return of the citations for the proving of the will before the Surrogate.

The will, which is now on file at the Surrogate's office, caused considerable interest at the time it was made public, because of its provisions respecting her servants, and because it showed her estate to be only about $150,000, while the public generally supposed it to be a million or more. By the terms of her will her negro maid Maria Miller, is to receive an annuity of $100 per week during her life, and another servant $35 a week, and her coachman $25 a week for life. The residuary estate is bequeathed to her nephew, Jefferson Fletcher, and her cousin, Mrs. Sarah E. Townsend, wife of Prof. Thomas S. Townsend of Columbia College. Prof. Townsend and George Bell, her former business manager, are named as executors.

Mr. Townsend said last evening that no papers had as yet been served by Mr. Crommelin, but he understood that they would be. At one time Mrs. Hicks-Lord was undoubtedly the possessor of a fortune of perhaps $2,000,000, but unfortunate investments in the West, her generous, but unostentatious charities, and her lavish and extravagant mode of living had greatly reduced her fortune.

As to her servants, Prof. Townsend said she was very fond of them, especially of her maid, and it was well known to her friends that she proposed to remember them liberally in her will. Some years ago, when the maid, Maria, proposed to get married, she prevailed upon her to remain with her, and promised at that time to provide for her in the amount named in the will.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CORRIDOR RUGS

are always made in pairs, as they are used in houses of warm countries in the wide corridors, with a space between occupied by a divan. In exporting, they are nearly always separated, and it is difficult to find duplicates.

We have some of the most beautiful patterns and colorings, varying in length from 9 to 24 feet, and from 3 to 4 feet in width. These are most valuable for stair coverings, as a pair makes about the right length.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SHOT BY HIS SWEETHEART.

Kirchner Refused to Marry Her on Religious Grounds.

Henry Kirchner, twenty-one years old, of 241 Avenue A, was shot last night by his sweetheart, Kittie Martin, in the store of the National Butter and Egg Company, at the same address, of which he is manager. The girl, who lives at 704 Third Avenue, fired five shots at him, two taking effect. The more serious one may result fatally, though the doctors disagree. The other shot is in the right hand. The girl fainted from the excitement. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Kirchner met the young woman four months ago, and they became engaged. There were many discussions by the couple as to the propriety of their marriage. She is a Catholic and he a Protestant. The girl, according to the story, made the strongest objections, but Kirchner overcame them and the date of the wedding was to be named as soon as Kirchner got together enough money to defray the expenses of a trip to the country, which the girl insisted upon.

Lately Kirchner began to have misgivings regarding his marriage to one of another faith, and their last conversation on the topic, held last evening, led to the shooting. When, after a quarrel, she pulled out the pistol, Kirchner laughed at her, saying: "I guess you won't shoot, Kittie."

"I guess I will," she answered, and pulled the trigger. The shot did not hit Kirchner. He saw the look of anger and earnestness in the girl's face and tried to hide behind a pile of cracker boxes. Before he could do so the girl fired a second shot, and this struck Kirchner in the right chest. He fell, carrying several boxes with him. Three more shots were fired by the girl, who at last fell herself, unconscious.

Kirchner was operated upon at Bellevue Hospital, and the bullet in his hand was extracted without difficulty, almost falling out. The exact location of the bullet which entered his breast could not be determined. It was at first thought that it had passed through the lung, but afterward that it had ranged upward and missed the lung, and was not, therefore, necessarily fatal.

The girl is said to have been a waitress.

TO INHERIT VAST WEALTH.

Such Is the Hope of Mrs. Sporbirt of Brooklyn.

According to the story told by Otto Sporbirt, a machinist, living at 116 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, his wife is a claimant to a fortune of $50,000,000 left by Paul Hoffmann, who died intestate in Bombay, India, a few months ago.

Sporbirt until recently was employed by R. H. Hoe & Co. of this city. He says that his wife's uncle, Paul Hoffmann, a native of Silesia, in Austria, went to India to seek his fortune many years ago. Rumors reached his friends of the immense wealth he had acquired. The Sporbirts came to the United States in 1894. Mrs. Sporbirt read in a newspaper of the death of Paul Hoffmann in Bombay and instituted inquiries. She learned that Hoffmann had died intestate, and that two claimants in Georgia to his estate had placed their claims in the hands of a New-York law firm for collection. Mrs. Sporbirt forwarded proof of her relationship to Mr. Hoffmann to the United States Consul at Bombay, and is awaiting a response to her letter.

Bookkeeper Charged with Fraud.

J. Franklin Wilson, formerly bookkeeper for Burr & Hardwick, importers of 508 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. The order was issued at the instance of Wilson's former employers, who charge that by fraudulent entries he converted $1,573.77 to his own use. The firm has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover the amount named.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Grace D. Mitchell of Boston, who will shortly make her début in grand opera in that city, has been visiting her cousin, Edwin F. Kellogg, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

—Mr. and Mrs. Moses G. Wright of 123 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street celebrated the sixteen anniversary of their marriage last night by a gathering of their friends at their home. The guests were entertained with cards, dancing, and music. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Storm, Mrs. Wright, Capt. F. E. Conklin, the Misses Dabour, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Storm of Chicago, Capt. and Mrs. M. Burtin, Miss Rodney, Mr. and Mrs. Van Tine, Dr. and Mrs. Dodin, H. Stephen Van Gassbeck, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Overington.

—A matinée charity euchre party was given by Mrs. Edward Wuppermar of 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmery. Forty-four ladies, members of the auxiliary of the hospital, attended, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Judson Wells, Mrs. E. H. Hamilton, and Miss Alice Meding. Among those present were Mrs. A. Reed, Mrs. A. B. Ryker, Mrs. J. C. Hatie, Mrs. Forest Ill, Mrs. W. A. Martin, Mrs. D. L. Porter, Mrs. D. I. Sickles, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. H. B. Simons, Mrs. J. P. Williams, Mrs. H. A. Topham, Mrs. Fink, Mrs. J. J. Sperry, Mrs. C. B. Meding, Mrs. C. W. Meding, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. E. Morse Cutler, Mrs. Wilmore Anway, Mrs. Warren Pond, Mrs. F. H. Howland, Mrs. Heavenor, Mrs. H. T. Peirce, Mrs. W. D. May, Mrs. Albert Best, and Mrs. John R. Hall.

The first of the series of Winter hops to be given by the Harlem Wheelmen was held last night at the Ellersile, 82 West One Hundredth and Twenty-sixth Street. The hall was draped with club colors. Dancing began about 9 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Leggeman, George J. Cook, Mr. Vallett, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McGovern, Dr. De Vanney, and H. J. Eekoff. Frank M. Barthel was floor director. Among those present were Jacques Joel, A. C. Jackson, Charles M. Kervan, Dr. H. W. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly, L. C. Smith, Miss Place, Harry Valentine, Miss Du Chardt, Charles Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Valentine, Louis T. Wilson, John B. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elder, L. A. Franklin, William Bryan, Miss Clara Chrystie, Phil Schildwachter, Tess Carry Chrystie, T. Foote, Miss Sadie Boese, Samuel Christie, Miss Clara Winters, P. Ferrer, J. R. Fenton, George H. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Haight, Dr. R. C. Hart, J. G. Henry, L. V. Hobbs, S. R. Hall, Charles F. Huster, W. C. Huson, C. H. Adams, F. B. Barrett, H. P. Boese, the Misses Boese, H. C. Bryan, Miss Wilson, A. R. Brown, Charles M. Bross, Sidney B. Bowman, E. Bickels, W. A. Brady, J. H. Brumning, Robert T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Perking, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Clary, Theodore F. Constant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. David Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. James, and Mr. and Mrs. James Du Barry.

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The nattiest Top Coat in the city.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are three interesting things to be noted in connection with the evangelistic meetings now in progress at Cooper Union under the direction of Moody and Sankey. The first is the absence of policemen. The big bluecoats stationed at the doors are a feature of almost every gathering in the big hall. They are said to be around there now, but it is certainly possible to remain on the outskirts of the audience for some considerable time without seeing one. A second noticeable point is the number of men present; they outnumber the women three to one, and the many smooth, shiny craniums among them give a light color tone to the whole gathering. The third noticeable feature is the bad air. The moment a visitor enters the outside doors from the street he is greeted by a great volume of warm foul air which finds vent in this way. People who know how closely the moral is connected with the spiritual have suggested that a new religious sect be formed—the sect of the Christian Sanitists, whose chief object shall be to see that there is pure air in public places.

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The brightest spot in the City Hall corridor is the bulletin board. It hangs near the door on the down-town side and looks like nothing so much as a painter's palette. Its daublike spots of brilliants are due to the remnants of seals—red, most of them, but with an occasional fragment of gilt—that have been used to paste notices on the board from time immemorial, it would seem, from the numerous scrappy remains. The board is interesting at all times, with its notices of Sheriff's sales, Marshal's sales, and administrators' notices, and even a notice of the business men's noonday prayer meetings.

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He was in Paris on business. His lack of knowledge of the language gave him very little trouble as far as this business was concerned, but when it came to eating he was in a quandary. When he called for oysters the waiter brought him beef, and if he ordered beef he was sure to have anything but that. At a restaurant one day he was having worse luck than usual. Order after order had been brought in and sent back. In the course of his tribulations he had noticed a near neighbor who appeared also to be having trouble of some kind. He might be an American from his appearance, and the business man gazed at him furtively from time to time. He felt in need of sympathy. Presently there came the sound of an explosion from the neighboring table. Only one expression caught his ear. "Plank it," the man who might be an American was saying with vehemasis. The first man was on his feet in an instant wringing his neighbor's hand. "There! I though you must be a compatriot," he said, "but I never knew before what a homelike sound that word could have."

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Benne candy is a delicacy of the South. At one time the old mammies could be found selling it in the markets, and every Southern child knew it. There is a Southern family in Brooklyn which sends South every year for two or three pounds of benne seeds, and then fortunate friends of the family have a treat. The benne seed is little smaller than canary seed and resembles it in appearance. The candy is made very much after the fashion of the familiar peanut brittle, the seeds taking the place of the peanuts, but connoisseurs say that it is much more delicate. The seeds are roasted first in a skillet and then stirred into the candy mixture. The plant is cultivated in most tropical and sub-tropical countries for the sake of the seed and the oil expressed from it. The seeds themselves are used largely for food in Asia and Africa, and are exceedingly nutritious. Canaries are fond of them, but they are injurious except in very small quantities. The Chinese make a confection in which what appears to be the same seed is used. But the Chinese make a regular peanut brittle, full of nuts, and the benne seed is covered thickly over the outside. It is to be found freshly made in some of the Chinese stores of New-York.

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The big dashes of whiting to be seen on the windows of new buildings are put

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Pages 9-12

MOODY TALKED ON PRAYER

BIG AUDIENCE WAS MOVED TO TEARS.

Thousands Wait in the Rain to Hear the Evangelist—Cooper Union Hall Was Crowded to the Doors.

Dripping skies and sloppy streets did not lessen the crowd that stood in front of Cooper Union yesterday afternoon waiting for the doors to open for the Moody and Sankey meeting. Women and men stood for an hour under umbrellas that guided streams of water down one another's backs. Some of them were without even the insecure shelter of umbrellas, but waited patiently. All stood in mud and water, and were jostled from side to side as passers-by, who were not going to the meeting, elbowed their passage through the crowd. There was perfect good nature, and an exhibition of that spirit of sufferance which turns the other cheek, and those who were thrust off the sidewalk meekly got back to be thrust off again.

As soon as the doors opened the wet crowd of meek Christian workers walked quietly in, and sat in subdued silence until the time for the meeting should arrive. The seats nearest the platform were in great demand, and were soon filled with elderly men and women, to whom others gave way. Then the seats throughout the hall, back to the farthest corner, were occupied. Persons stood in the doorways, hundreds leaned against the wall, and many stood in the aisles or leaned against the platform.

The stage was filled by the ministers and by the choir. Both divisions of these assistants to the evangelists are increasing in numbers daily, so that at yesterday afternoon's meeting the platform was crowded. The singers are not only getting more numerous, but they are becoming more effective, as they sing in better harmony and with more spirit.

The audience, as it is largely the same at all the afternoon meetings, is also taking a more active part in the services. A large number of persons have become familiar features of the gatherings, and are seen morning and afternoon, early and late, sitting through the entire service, and inspiring the evangelists with their unflagging ardor. They have gradually taken possession of the front rows and form a sort of leaven of enthusiasm for the entire audience.

Religious Fervor Increases.

Up to yesterday afternoon there was but little religious feeling shown by those present. There was an abundance of zeal and fire, but there seemed to be a lack of material for the evangelist to work upon for new converts. At the meeting yesterday afternoon, however, there were more, apparently, of the churchless, or what Mr. Moody calls "the Christless," and the fire began to spread. The leaven of flame in the central seats began to work outward, and the first evidence of religious fervor and of religious conviction was manifested.

This feeling began to be shown during Mr. Moody's talk, but did not get through the audience until the prayer meeting that followed. At this service Mr. Moody and Dr. Dixon prayed and were followed in prayer by several ministers on the platform. Then there was a session of silent prayer, the praying of the audience, all sitting with bowed heads, being directed by suggestions from Dr. Dixon. He asked if any one in the audience wanted any friends or relatives prayed for

A mother rose from the front row and asked for prayer for a "wayward son." Another stood and said: "Pray for my erring boy." A father called out in a voice broken with sobs: "Pray for my five boys." "A daughter and a son," sobbed a woman in front. "For my husband," pleaded a little pale-faced woman. "Pray for my skeptical parents," said a young lady in the rear; "for my child," cried a woman with bowed face between her hands and with tears pouring through her tightening fingers. And so the spirit of prayer and fervor spread through the audience, until men and women sobbed aloud in anguish and despair.

Then Dr. Dixon asked all who wanted prayers for themselves to stand up in confession. A woman, gray-haired, feeble with age, with a face aglow with religious feelings and with the light of a long life of goodness, was one of the first to rise and ask for prayer. Dozens followed, until fully 200 persons had risen and asked for the prayers of the audience for themselves.

One man said: "I want prayer for business troubles." "Christ knows all about that," said Dr. Dixon.

At one time only the sobbing and weeping of the people could be heard. There was no praying aloud, no shouting, no triumphant "hallelujahs," no unctuous "amens." Only tears and convulsive sobs.

Mr. Sankey Sang.

Before Mr. Moody began his talk Mr. Sankey and Mr. Birkholz led the audience in singing several hymns. "Awake, Awake, O Heart of Mine!" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were sung, and Mr. Moody asked Mr. Sankey to sing "Looking This Way." The singing evangelist prefaced his hymn by saying: "Many are dressed in garments of mourning while I sing this song."

Dr. Dixon offered prayer, pleading especially for a revival of religion. The audience then sang "Evening Prayer," and Mr. Moody came forward.

The evangelist said he would speak about "prayer" at this meeting and at the next afternoon service. In the morning, he said, he would speak about the Bible and tell how it should be marked, so as to be made useful for study and reference. He then said:

"Some of you will think that prayer is a mighty dry subject. Some of you will say, 'My prayers don't get any higher than my head.' You say God don't answer prayer. God answers prayer now just as much as he did in Babylon. God is no further from New-York than he was from Jerusalem. Christ told us to pray to the Father and to Himself. Christ prayed to God, and the four times in which God spoke to Him were when He was praying. When Jesus came up out of the water after baptism, he came up praying; and we read that God spoke to Him. Bible students say that God had not spoken before in thousands of years. If you are going to hear from New-York it will only be in answer to prayer. When we get to heaven, I believe that the men and women we find there who have accomplished most on earth will not be those of whom we have read so much in the press, but it will be the hidden ones, of whom the world knows nothing.

An Incident in London.

"When I was in London in 1872 I went to the Old Bailey, where Sunday school teachers meet to pray, and I was asked to preach in one of the churches of the city. The service of the morning seemed to be very cold and formal. In the evening I determined to ask for an 'expression.' It is pretty hard to get an English audience to give an 'expression.' I asked all who wanted to be Christians to stand up. They rose like one. I asked all who wished to become Christians to come into the chapel. They filled it. There were 400 persons taken into that church.

"But the work was done by a bed-ridden woman. She heard that I was in London and set herself to pray that I should be sent to that church. Her sister came home one day and said: 'Who do you suppose preached to-night?' She guessed a number of names. 'No,' said her sister, 'it was Mr. Moody from America.' And then the poor woman, when she heard that I would be there at night also, refused to eat, but spent the evening in prayer. All the time I was preaching this soul was appealing to God for me. She had done the work.

"There are some conditions to prayer. In the first place, there must be adoration. There must also be confession. A woman once came to me and said: 'Mr. Moody, I am very unhappy because I cannot convert my husband.' I asked her if she ever lectured him, and she confessed. I said you must go to him and confess, and then you can have influence over him. She told me afterward that when her husband came home that night she fell on his neck and kissed him and confessed her own weakness. And it was not long before she had won him for Christ. She said to me: 'I thought I was happy the day I married, but the happiest day of my life was the day I won my husband to God.'"

Audience Moved to Tears.

Women could be heard sobbing all over the audience as the evangelist told this story in a voice quivering with emotion.

"Nothing chills prayer," continued Mr. Moody, "like cold formality. I don't fear the infidels and atheists as much as I do the cold formalism that has come into the Church of God. Let us have no prayerless prayers.

"Another element is restitution. A woman in England once said to me that she had, years ago, taken five bottles of wine from a man, and that she could not pray, because every time she knelt down, up came these five bottles of wine. [Laughter.] I told her she must make restitution. She said she couldn't. 'Why, not?' said I. 'The man is dead,' she replied.' 'Then, give it to his son.' She got $25, and took it to him, and explained the whole matter. 'But the wine didn't cost that much,' he said. 'I don't care,' she replied; 'I don't want any of that debt to remain on my soul.'

"All of us can pray. Let us get out of the way everything that hinders prayer, then we will have the fires of Pentecost here in New-York."

The Morning Meetings.

There was a large audience at the morning meeting, and the hall was more crowded than it was the day before.

Mr. Sankey opened the meeting by reading a psalm.

Mr. Moody talked upon the promises of God and upon the study of the Bible. "Christians," he said, "should have their Bibles in their heads. If you begin to read the Bible to unbelievers you will frighten them. But if you have it in your head you can get to talking Scripture to them before they know it."

A very large number of ministers were present at both meetings: Among them were Drs. Potser and Inglis of London, Warren, Edward Judson, Jesse L. Hurlbut, H. R. Palmer, R. W. Wallace, J. B. English, J. W. Ackerly, Bishop T. W. Campbell, William Miller Magrath, D. A. Murray, F. J. Parry, W. G. Jones, George C. Needham, and A. C. Dixon.

At a conference of ministers yesterday morning it was decided to keep up the meetings, morning and afternoon, all next week, and probably the week after.

INQUIRY AS TO WAGES.

Now Being Made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

John T. McDonough, the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, who is examining employes in the city factories in order that he may obtain the information necessary to compile a series of tables showing just what women make as wage earners, and comparing their wages at the present time with their earnings five years ago, yesterday continued his inquiry. The inquiry is being conducted secretly, nor will Commissioner McDonough say what his investigation so far has shown.

Three sessions for the hearing of testimony are held daily at the Free Public Employment Office, a branch of the bureau, 331 East Fourteenth Street. The last sessions will be held on Saturday.

Commissioner McDonough is also making inquiries regarding the sanitary condition of factories and their arrangements in matters of importance to the health of the confined workers. When employes are unable to attend the inquiry in person, the Commissioner asks them to answer a series of questions submitted on a blank issued for that purpose. Employers are also asked to furnish statistics.

Witnesses are paid the same fees as witnesses before a county court, and are required by law to testify. When the labors of the Commissioner have been concluded his report will be submitted to the Legislature.

TO DIMINISH HONORS.

New-York University Faculty Is Considering Important Changes.

The Faculty of New-York University has under discussion two important changes—one, the abolishment of all competitive tests for commencement honors, and the doing away of the old appointment of valedictorian and salutatorian, &c., and in their stead the graduation of all bachelors with three grades, namely, with high honor, summa cum laude; with honor, cum laude, and the third class to include the rest. Heretofore a precise number of honors have been given, either eight or ten, in the form of commencement appointments.

At the same time the Faculty is discussing the advisability of memorializing the Council to establish a single commencement for all the six schools, instead of three separate commencements, as at present. Another question that is under discussion is the doing away of the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, giving only the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science to college graduates.

THE SINKING OF THE TEXAS.

Court of Inquiry Hearing Evidence at the Navy Yard.

The court of inquiry appointed to examine into the cause of the accident to the battleship Texas, which sank at her dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Monday morning, began its investigations yesterday afternoon in the navy yard.

The court consists of Commodore Howell, Chief Engineer W. W. Dugan, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom. Lieut. B. T. Walling is Judge Advocate. After a two hours' session in Building No. 7, the court went on board the Texas. A large number of witnesses, including the officers of the Texas, were examined. The inquiry will continue to-day.

Opposed to Government Banks.

The resolution adopted on Tuesday by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, which recommended that the Government go out of the banking business, is likely to receive attention from the New-York Chamber of Commerce at its December meeting. Several members are interested in the subject, and one of them said yesterday that when the Sherman bill was before Congress the New-York Chamber of Commerce proposed to appoint a committee to prepare a bill with a view to making the banking business of the Nation not a Government function.

Dr. Dorpfeld on "Olympia."

Prof. Wilhelm Dörpfeld of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute in Athens will lecture this afternoon on "Olympia," and the result of the excavations at that central point of interest in Greek mythology. The lecture will not be given in Hamilton Hall, as was intended, but in the Academy of Medicine, at 15 East Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. Owing to the large audience that has been attracted to Dr. Dörpfeld's lectures, President Low of Columbia University has secured a more spacious hall. The lecture will begin at 4:30 P. M.

Greater New-York's Charter.

It was said yesterday that the Charter Committee of the Greater New-York Commission would be ready to make its complete report to the full commission at a meeting to be held the first week of December. It is purposed to make a final report to the Legislature, if possible, not later than the second week in January.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

EX-GOV. ROSWELL P. FLOWER SAYS BRYANISM IS DEAD.

Sound-Money Principles Will Control in the Democratic Party—Popocrats Must Get Off the Chicago Platform.

Several Democrats called yesterday on ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and congratulated him on the part he had taken in the campaign for sound money. The ex-Governor was in his office, in Exchange Court.

One of his callers was Major James W. Hinkley, the former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Ex-Gov. Flower told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he thought the issue which had divided the Democratic Party this year was dead beyond resurrection, and the only thing for Democrats in this State to do is to come together on the Indianapolis platform.

"The doctrines of the Chicago platform are dead," said Mr. Flower. "They were killed on election day, and no man with a grain of political sense will ever again attempt to make them an issue.

"They tore the Democratic Party to pieces. They resulted in the loss to the party of local offices. They lost the strength of organization. They were defeated by Democrats who would not stand for them when they were put into the Chicago platform, and who will never stand for them."

"What is to be the future of the party in this State?"

"All Democrats, it seems to me, must stand on the Indianapolis platform. Those of us who repudiated the Chicago doctrines are Democrats, but, as we said to the Bryanites then, 'We will help defeat you,' so we say to the Bryanites now, 'If you ever take up these doctrines again; if you stand on the Chicago platform in other campaigns, we will again defeat you.' But Bryanism, I believe, will not be heard of in this State any more. We have whipped it to death.

"The old organization in this State has regularity, and that is all it has. It has lost many of its leaders. It has lost its patronage, which was powerful in holding it together. It has lost its hope for the future, for it cannot hold together so long as it stands on the Chicago platform. If those who have remained regular join the Democrats who stand on the Indianapolis platform, then we shall have no differences.

"They will come to us. They will agree to the old-time doctrines of the party. They know we will never go to the Chicago doctrines. They will not take up a dead dog like that.

"I believe the Democratic Party in New-York State has a work for the future. I believe the men who have been in this fight for sound money and the maintenance of the old principles will have some part in that work.

"I believe the regular organization will recognize sound-money men as its leaders. I believe the next candidate of Tammany Hall for Mayor of this city will be a sound-money man.

"Do you think the sound-money Democrats should be recognized by a place in the Cabinet?"

"No, I do not think so. The sound-money Democrats were after neither votes nor patronage. They were simply fighting for their country. They do not agree with the Republicans on the tariff. They are Democrats now on that proposition as much as they ever were.

"They have a unique position. Even Gen. Palmer, the candidate for President, did not want votes. He was better pleased because he did not receive many in some States, I imagine. I refused to sign a request directed to National Democrats asking them to support Palmer and Buckner. I wanted men to vote in what seemed to them the most effective way of killing Bryanism. I believed it was better to save the business and the credit of the country than to build up a party.

"This country does not yet fully appreciate from what it escaped on election day. Such a situation never before confronted the Nation. One of the great parties was making a National fight for ideas which, if they had won, would have closed up business in every commercial centre in the country. It is worth while for the people to reflect on how it is that the millions of voters could have divided on such an issue."

THE GOLD DEMOCRACY.

Illinois Men Moving to Perpetuate Its Organization.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The gold Democrats of Illinois will meet Saturday to arrange plans for the perpetuation of the National Democracy. A permanent State Chairman will be appointed to replace Charles A. Ewing, who died last week, and a working committee will be selected.

The plan of organization of the Gold Democracy is to have the various State committees build up State political bodies, which may unite with other State organizations until the National party shall be placed on a firm basis.

Many persons have been suggested for the Illinois State Chairmanship, including John P. Hopkins and Henry S. Robbins. The selection of one of the more prominent Chicago men, however, would require the reorganization of the State Central Committee. Gold headquarters at the Palmer House will be kept open till Saturday. After that new offices will be taken.

MUST STAND BY McKINLEY.

Mr. Bynum Outlines a Programme for Sound-Money Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—Chairman Bynum of the National Committee emphatically expresses the opinion that it is the duty of sound-money Democrats to support the McKinley Administration in such reforms as may be necessary to perfect the currency system. He says:

"It has been the policy of each of the leading parties to obstruct legislation proposed by the other in the hope of securing party advantage, but, in my judgment, the time has come when all who have the best interests of the country at heart must aid in accomplishing such reforms as are absolutely necessary to a restoration of complete prosperity.

"Exactly what legislation should be enacted is a matter to be thoroughly studied, and the subject should be committed to our most experienced statesmen and financiers. I am confident the sound-money Democratic organization is willing to give all the assistance in this direction within its power."

Inspector at Hell Gate.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, announced yesterday that he had appointed James J. Toner Inspector at the new station to be established at City Island. The locating of an Inspector at this point is an experiment. Dr. Senner thinks that the department should be kept informed concerning the passengers coming from Canadian ports, and for this reason all foreign vessels will be inspected at Hell Gate. There will be only one Inspector at present, but if it is decided that one cannot do the work, others will be appointed later.

Mr. Opdyke a Bank Director.

William S. Opdyke of the law firm of Bristow, Opdyke & Willcox, was on Tuesday unanimously elected a Director of the Fourth National Bank, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John H. Inman. Mr. Opdyke has been counsel for the Fourth National Bank for a quarter of a century. His father, George S. Opdyke, was its first President. At the meeting fitting resolutions on the death of Mr. Inman were adopted.

JOHN H. INMAN'S WILL.

His Entire Family Provided For, the Wife Coming First.

The contents of the will of the late John H. Inman were made public yesterday by the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden of 111 Broadway.

According to the document, the widow, his son, Hugh M. Inman, and his brother, Samuel M. Inman, are appointed executors and trustees. His son, John H., on becoming twenty-one years old, is also to be an executor. No bonds are to be required, and it is directed that they may qualify in any State, whether they are residents or not.

The executors are empowed to settle any unfinished business, whether in the shape of a partnership or not. The partners in the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., if they so desire, are to have three years in which to wind up the business, during that time his interest to remain, either in whole or in part, with the surviving partners. The will in that connection reads:

"I further provide that if the surviving partners of Inman, Swann & Co. desire, my executors shall leave with them, at interest, in addition to such capital as I have in business, a sum not to exceed $500,000, either in cash or in available securities, and for a period of not to exceed three years, or such part thereof as shall be consumed in the liquidation of the business.

"While I leave this discretionary with my executors, it is my preference that such $500,000 shall remain with Inman, Swann & Co."

To the wife, Margaret C. Inman, goes the sum of $25,000 a year and the residence 874 Fifth Avenue, with its furnishings, valued at more than $450,000. Until a sufficient trust fund for this annuity is set aside from the estate by the trustees, the entire estate is chargeable with it.

The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the executors and trustees in equal shares, one for each of the surviving children and one for the issue of each deceased child, if any, in trust.

The value of the estate is not given, and the lawyers say it cannot be estimated at present.

UNION GAS COMPANY MEETS.

New Brooklyn Syndicate Declares a Dividend of 6 Per Cent.

The first annual meeting of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company was held Tuesday afternoon at 180 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. More than 110,000 shares of stock were represented. Felix Campbell, President of the company, presided, and W. Stoddard was Secretary.

The company was organized on Nov. 4, 1895, by an amalgamation of seven gas companies of Brooklyn, with a capital stock of $30,000,000. Before the formation of the Brooklyn Union Company all the companies were underselling each other, and the consumer was paying 90 cents per 1,000 feet for gas. As soon as the combination was formed the price went up to its present figure of $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

A dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of $30,000,000 was declared and the announcement was made that there was a satisfactory surplus on hand. The stockholders expressed themselves as much pleased with the result of a year's working and President Campbell said that the stock, which had been quoted at 98 and 100, was now worth in open market more than 110. The Directors elected were William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, John G. Moore, James Jourdan, David G. Legget, Henry W. Cannon, and Elverton R. Chapman. The Directors will meet to-day to organize and elect officers.

STREET CAR TRACK ROW.

It Occurred in Jersey City When Contractors Tried to Work.

Some time ago the authorities of Union Hill contracted with Murphy & Callery to construct a sewer in Bergenline Avenue and Fourth Street, Jersey City. They had to pass under the tracks of the North Hudson Electric Railway. The company agreed to shift its tracks, but when the workmen reached the tracks yesterday a dispute arose as to how the tracks should be moved. The company's agents finally refused to move the tracks at all. Then the contractors' men undertook to shift them, and Adjuster Frederick Mersheimer ran a trolley car to the scene and kept it on the tracks at the point where the trench was opened.

The workmen and the railroad men then became involved in the row and the police were called on to preserve order. They kept possession of the ground until evening, when the company's counsel went to Chancellor McGill's house and obtained an injunction restraining the contractors from removing the tracks until an amicable adjustment of the difficulty can be effected.

Callery & Murphy say they would be able to lay the sewer without discommoding the company or the public but for the fact that there is only about four feet of earth on the street. All the rest is trap rock, and this must be blasted out until a sufficient depth is obtained.

TO RAISE PRICE OF COAL.

Ohio Producers Agree to Form an Association.

The officials of the Ohio soft coal producing and carrying companies, including the Philadelphia, Hocking Valley, Weeling and Lake Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, and Toledo and Ohio Central Railroads, met again yesterday at 143 Liberty Street.

It was announced at adjournment that it had been agreed to form an association for three years, to raise prices and transportation charges. Details will be arranged at future meetings. A meeting of Ohio operators will be held at Columbus, Ohio, in a few days, when an organization for three years will be arranged.

Max Hochstim Discharged.

Max Hochstim, the well-known east side politician who was arrested election day on the charge of bribing a voter, was released by the Court of Special Sessions Tuesday. Hochstim was charged with bribing Michael J. Cavanagh just before he entered the voting booth at Broome and Essex Streets.

His attorney demurred, holding that the fact of money passing was not proof that it was intended for an illegal purpose. The Court unanimously sustained the demurrer.

Jury Acquits Lynch.

The jury in the Lynch murder trial brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" Tuesday night. Lynch was overjoyed. He kissed the hands of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, his counsel, and shook hands with each juryman. Deputy Sheriff Von Geesen, who has had charge of Lynch during the trial, invited both Lawyer Chanler and Lynch to attend his wedding. Both accepted the invitation. Lynch was accused of murdering his aunt. This was his second trial.

Singers and Marquises Arrive.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Ems, from Genoa and Naples, were Signor Mancinelli and several other members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Marquis A. de Malizard, and Marquis J. de Malizard.

The Bark Margarit Lost.

The steamer Delaware, which arrived yesterday from Inagua, reported that, on Oct. 30, the Norwegian bark Margarit, from Maracaibo for Bordeaux, went aground on the north shore of Inagua and was a total loss. The captain and crew were saved.

CITY'S BONDS SOLD WELL

VERMILYE & CO. WANTED ALL OR NONE AND GOT THEM.

They Bid One Hundred and Four and Seventy-one One Hundredths—Earning Power Is Three and a Fifth.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met in the office of Controller Fitch yesterday and awarded the entire issue of the 3½ per cent. city bonds of various series, and amounting to $16,046,590.71, to Vermilye & Co. of 16 Nassau Street, who bid 104 71-100 for the entire amount. Their bid was for all or none. They got all.

The bonus, or premium, which the city will get for these bonds is $755,794.42. In the hands of the buyers the earning power of the bonds, at the rate at which they were bought, is calculated by the experts in the Controller's office at 3 1-5 per cent. per annum.

"The earning power with all premiums paid," said one of the experts yesterday, "will not vary one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. from 3 1-5 per cent. The bonds all bear interest at 3½ per cent., and the average life of the bonds is twenty-three years."

The Sinking Fund Commission awarded the whole issue to Vermilye & Co. on the ground that theirs was the best average bid.

Controller Fitch was very well satisfied with the result of the big sale. The Mayor said that he believed better prices would have been obtained if the bids had not been opened until the European money market had become settled. The Controller said it was a great pity the bonds could not have been sold some time ago, when the city was placing its bonds at 2½ per cent. and better.

There was some bidding this time that did not find favor with the Sinking Fund Commissioners, although the premiums offered were very high. The premiums were so high, in fact, that the Controller instituted an investigation into the financial character of some of the bidders. Reports made to the Controller were to the effect that C. Boalaski, who bid for $600,000 of the bonds at rates varying from 115 to 118, lived in a hall bedroom at 612 Sixth Street, for which he paid $1.25 a week. The landlady told the Controller's men that Mr. Boalaski was anxious to secure work.

S. Herzberg bid for an allotment of $9,352,849.33. He gave his address care of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis. It was ascertained, according to a report made to the Controller, that Herzberg was employed by J. E. Baker, the general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, and that the company itself had nothing to do with hiring him.

There were several similar cases. Irresponsible bidders very frequently put in bids in the hope of getting an award and then selling the award to some one who could take the bonds. Some of the unknown bidders bid so high that an opinion was obtained by the Sinking Fund Commissioners from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that under the circumstances it would be best to award the bonds to the highest average bidders for the whole amount, but that if any of the higher bidders who are not regarded as wholly sincere in their offers should come forward with the money for the bonds, they would have a claim against the city for their share of the bonds.

The bonds were awarded to Vermilye & Co. with the understanding that if any of these bidders did come forward to make good they could get the bonds without going to law. The big premiums offered by S. Herzberg, for instance, attracted the attention of the Controller. He offered $1,330,-71.53 for $9,352,849.33 of the bonds. To avoid such complication in future, the Sinking Fund Commissioners adopted a resolution that in all sales of city bonds hereafter each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a reasonable amount. The Controller said afterward that he thought a certified check for 5 per cent. of the offer would prevent the making of bids by irresponsible persons.

The bid of J. P. Morgan & Co. for $7,000,-000 at 105.29 could not be accepted because Vermilye & Co.'s bid was for all or none, and had the Morgan bid been accepted it might have been necessary to readvertise the rest of the issue.

If all of the bids had been genuine the premium on a sale of $14,052,847.33 of the issue would have been $1,429,372.50.

The questioned bids, besides those of Boalaski and Herzberg, included those of F. K. Burlingame, who offered $45,000 premium on $700,000; Benton Jones, who offered $99,000 premium on $1,100,000, and Alexander Thompson, who offered $142,000 on $1,500,000.

TO AID TALENTED GIRLS.

Club Formed to Help Them Get an Education.

The Women's College Club held its first meeting last evening at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Horton, 144 West Fifty-seventh Street. The main object of the club is to aid talented girls of limited means to obtain an education at any of the co-educational seats of learning in the country, the beneficiary having the option of selection. Funds will be loaned, not given.

The club has three sets of memberships—regular, associate, and honorary. Gen. Horace Porter, Col. W. S. Logan, and W. D. Howells are among the honorary members. Donald McLean and Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, are associate members. Miss Carolyne Halstead of Vassar is the founder, and Mrs. John J. Armory, also of Vassar, is President. Addresses were made by Miss Agnes Irwin, Dean of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Col. W. S. Logan, Madame Ragozin, the noted Russian historian, and Miss Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoeff, the Rev. De Lancey Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Douglass, Mrs. O. D. M. Baker, Miss May Pullman, and Mrs. G. W. Dibble.

SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Many Churches Respond to Mayor Strong's Appeal.

Mayor Strong's appeal to churches for the use of their Sunday-school rooms for children who are crowded out of the public schools is bearing fruit.

The Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament called upon the Mayor Tuesday and offered him the use of his Sunday school hall, with a capacity of 250 seats. The Rev. Joseph Reynolds wrote the Mayor that he could accommodate 500 children in his church, on Alexander Avenue, and Mrs. Susan W. Bryan wrote that she had a vacant store at 407 Fourth Avenue, which she thought might be utilized.

William Lechtrecker of the Board of Trustees of the Tremont Presbyterian Church offered the Sunday school room of that church. The church is situated at 1,743 Washington Avenue, and the school room has a capacity of 200.

Third Avenue Railroad Meeting.

The stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday, and the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year, by a vote of 86,000 shares out of a total of 100,000 shares: Henry Hart, S. S. Riker, Robert W. Taller, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Albert J. Elias, Abraham Ayres, William H. Webb, Emanuel Lehman, Samuel Townsend, Charles Remsen, Henry Iden, and David E. Andrews. All were re-elected, except Mr. Andrews, who succeeds Robert G. Remsen. The report of the company for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1896, is published in the financial column.

THE FLOOR FELL THROUGH.

It Was in a Vesey Street Building—No One Was Hurt.

Two thousand chests of tea crashed through the second floor of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's building, at 35 and 37 Vesey Street, at 7:50 o'clock yesterday morning, wrecking the second floor and destroying the fixtures and store front of the tea company's salesroom on the ground floor. Twenty men employed by the tea establishment would have been in the building ten minutes later, and it is difficult to see how any of them could have escaped death.

The building is an old one, five stories high, and occupied by three firms. It is owned by De Lancey Kane. The ground floor, basement, and second floor are occupied by the tea company, the ground floor as a salesroom and the second floor and basement for the storage of tea in chests. Teh third floor is used by Henry I. Cain as a printing office and the fourth floor by Beckett & Bradford, bookbinders and printers.

The seventy-five employes of Beckett & Bradford, including eighteen women, went to work at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as did also the fifteen men employed by Henry I. Cain.

The fact that the tea company's twenty employes came to work an hour later saved their lives.

Roundsman Bailey of the Church Street Police Station was passing through Vesey Street on the other side when the crash occurred. The noise could be heard for blocks in every direction, and a crowd of people on their way to work collected in a moment, but gave the building a wide berth. The ground floor store front fell outward, and the crowd watched to see the front wall collapse. Roundsman Bailey did not know that the ground floor had been unoccupied, and dashed bravely into the building. On the third and fourth floors he found the workmen pursuing their work, and told them to get out.

A fire alarm was sent in, and Capt. Westervelt, with the reserves from the Church Street Station, arrived speedily and subdued the incipient panic among the tenants. An examination of the building showed that the floor, beyond a doubt, had been overloaded. The Building Department will investigate as soon as the wrecked chests of tea have been removed.

The accident and the excitement which it caused necessitated the presence at the scene of police from the Church Street Station for a part of the day.

A LONELY WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Victim Is Thought to Have Money in Bank.

Mrs. Margaret Selley, fifty-three years old, committed suicide in the third floor back room of a lodging house at 208 West Eleventh Street with illuminating gas some time before noon yesterday.

She was known there as the widow of an English army officer, but there is reason to believe that her husband is still living, as indicated by letters found in her room. There are several letters signed J. D. Selley, written from various parts of Iowa and from St. Louis, showing that she was upon friendly terms with the writer, whom the police suppose to be her husband. The last of them is postmarked "Nov. 2, 1896," and is from a small town in Iowa. The suicide told the landlady that her husband had been dead two years. There is another letter from the Chief of Police of St. Louis in answer to a letter of inquiry from the woman asking that he locate and give information of the whereabouts of J. D. Selley.

The letter from the Chief of Police says J. D. Selley had been found living with a woman supposed to be his wife at 4,008 Forest Avenue, St. Louis, and that the woman when seen said her husband was a travelling salesman for a wholesale whisky house. That letter was dated 1894.

Mrs. Selley was regarded as a mystery in the lodging house. She came there last July and told the landlady, Mrs. Goble, that she had been living at Lyndhurst, N. J. She attended church regularly at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, on Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, but nothing of her history was known there. She was suffering from cataract of the eyes and feared blindness. In her room were found bank books indicating deposits of $1,735 in the Greenwich Savings Bank, $1,100 in the Bleecker Street Savings Bank, and $940 in the Manhattan Savings Institution. She told the landlady that she had two sons, both of whom were married and had lived, with their wives, in Fiftieth Street. They were, she said, both graduates of the Stevens Institute of Technology. One had left his wife and had gone to Russia to accept a position as an electrical engineer and the other, she said, was about to follow.

Mrs. Selley had told Mrs. Goble that if her eyes seemed to get worse she would "go into darkness with them" rather than wait for total blindness. Mrs. Goble believed that she meant that she would commit suicide.

The police of the Charles Street Station took charge of the woman's papers and two pocketbooks containing $54.04, and the Coroners' office was at once notified. Every effort will be made to find her relatives.

SHORTER BEATS FOR POLICE.

Thirty-third Police Precinct to be Divided—New Station House.

The police station now in course of construction at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. The building, which is a five-story brick and stone structure, is being built by W. H. Payne, who will lease it to the city for a long term of years. Its dimensions are 40 by 50, and it adjoins the old Payne mansion, a handsome building, in Gothic style, surrounded by a lawn and a fancy iron railing. The main floor of the mansion will be occupied by the inspection room, the Captain's and Sergeants' quarters. In the new building, which stands in the rear of the old, connected by a short passageway are the cells on the ground floor, and up stairs the dormitories and doorman's rooms. The establishment of this station house will cut the Thirty-third Precinct, now in charge of Capt. Creeden, in half. This is the largest precinct in the city, and for several years citizens have been clamoring for another station house and more policemen, claiming that they did not receive proper protection. As a matter of fact, some of the posts in the Thirty-third are so large that a patrolman can only make one tour of them during his period of duty. The opening of the new station house will not only be hailed with delight by the citizens, but by the patrolmen of the Thirty-third Precinct, whose quarters at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue are at present very cramped and inadequate to the demands made upon them. The men claim that they are unhealthy, being directly over the stables where the horses are kept, and very cold and draughty in Winter.

Private Bankers to be Arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov 11.—Writs were issued to-day for the arrest of the two partners in the private banking house of Miller & Vaughan, who failed a week ago, with about $200,000 liabilities and no assets. Liens have also been placed on the seat in the New-York Stock Exchange which Miller held. The customers of the concern, it is said, include several prominent men who lost heavily. It is further said that these customers will prefer criminal charges. An expert is at work on the books.

Irrigation Commissioners Named.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Gov. Morton has appointed, under the privy seal, the Rev. Lewis Halsey, D. D., of Oswego, and William Guy Raines of New-York as Commissioners to represent this State at the Fifth National Irrigation Congress, which will be held at Phoenix, Arizona, in December next.

MERCHANTS NOT WORRIED

PAY LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE NEW SIDEWALK ORDER.

Several Allege that They Have Not Yet Received Notices from the Department of Public Works—Others Say They Will Acquiesce.

The crusade of the Department of Public Works against sidewalk obstructions has excited very little comment in the district in which it was claimed it would be felt the most. There appears to be a universal agreement among the parties interested to treat the matter lightly or content themselves with referring the matter to attorneys.

The majority of property holders and tenants say they have not received any notice and of course will not decide what to do until the necessity for action appears. They claim that the department is magnifying the extent of the violations in the district.

Horace S. Ely, the well-known real estate dealer, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday he did not regard the move as one of very great importance. He thought the great majority of property holders would readily accede to the demands of the department. Mr. Ely said he favored the move. "I do not care to walk over vault doors," he said.

It was impossible to see either Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, or his deputy. Both gentlemen sent out word when the reporter called that they were too busy to see any one.

At the Bureau of Incumbrances, however, it was said that the department contemplated immediate action against all offenders. Henry H. Lloyd, Chief Clerk, admitted that individual notices had been sent to property holders. He instanced as examples the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; Louise & Co., 294 Fifth Avenue; George F. Vetter's Sons, 35 and 37 West Twenty-third Street; the Metropolitan Club, and 444 Park Avenue. It was also said that other notices had been sent or were being prepared. These were in the possession of the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. It was impossible to get them.

George F. Vetter's Sons, furniture dealers, 35 and 37 West Twenty-third Street, who received one of the notices, were seen yesterday about the matter. At this place it is claimed that the opening to the vault extends further from the building line than the ordinance permits. A member of the firm said the notice directs them to have the opening set back within the five-foot limit within thirty days. To do this will, they claim, force them to close their doors. One of the firm's representatives said he had been down to the Bureau of Incumbrances and asserted this fact. "'Close up, then,'" he said, "'was the answer I received.'" The building is owned by the Beldens.

At Louise & Co.'s, 294 Fifth Avenue, it was admitted that notices had been received. None of the firm would say anything more than that the matter had been referred to their attorneys for advice. Louise & Co. are alleged to have their vault opening too far out on the public thoroughfare.

The Hotel Savoy was another recipient of a notice. The manager of the hotel said the demand of the department appeared reasonable, and every effort would be made to comply immediately. The complaint against them was concerning the openings leading to their engine rooms.

At the Metropolitan Club no one seemed to know anything about the matter. It was said there that if any notice had been received it was referred to the proper parties, who would investigate the matter.

NAPOLEON SARONY BURIED.

Father Ducey Performed the Services and Spoke of His Friend.

Napoleon Sarony, the famous photographer, who died suddenly on Monday, was bu

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
39 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896**, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonus, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, }
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES for Coupons and Registered Interest of General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Equitable Interest Certificates above described will be redeemed and paid at 105 and accrued interest at the office of this Company, 54 Wall Street, New-York, on presentation and surrender of certificates.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Adams Express Company,
59 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 11, 1896.
The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 13, 1896, to the morning of Dec. 2, 1896.
W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A bad-weather market. Declines general, but almost wholly fractional. Of stocks changing as much as a whole point, more went up than went down. Money on call was as low as 2½ per cent., the highest being 5.

Wall Street activity diminished considerably yesterday. The weather was discouraging enough to keep influential operators out of the Stock Exchange district, and those who were at business seemed to reflect depressing weather conditions. People who have had much Wall Street experience do not have to be told that bad weather is not an unusual disturber of stock market tendencies.

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Some stocks were sold to enable recent buyers to take accumulated profits. Much of the selling was of this sort. Oddly enough, there were few raids of consequence enough to attract attention. Leaders of the professional bear element in the Street seem to have been finally convinced that they can profit by waiting longer than hitherto they have been inclined to wait.

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These bears started out right after the election to hammer the market on the theory that quotations were already too high. They have been able to accomplish nothing but their own discomfiture. Comparison of highest recent prices show amply that there has been no such discounting of better conditions as the bear campaigners suggested—whether the comparisons be made with the figures that prevailed when Mr. McKinley was nominated, or with quotations which ruled this time last year. Even yet, with all the advances that have been scored, active stocks are on an average below where they were both last June and last November.

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One influential factor in the course of yesterday's market was the turn of affairs taken at the annual meeting of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. Plans entered upon some time ago were, at the last moment, wholly abandoned. Instead of electing important outside financiers to fill vacancies in the directory, Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage substituted representatives of their own financial household. Wall Street construed this as signifying that it disposed of the recently revived negotiations between controlling interests in the elevated and traction systems.

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As a matter of fact, these negotiations are still on. The routine action at the Manhattan meeting was after a full understanding with the chief interests on the other side. The negotiations are not dropped. They will before long be at the front again more vigorously than ever. Meanwhile, however, it looks as if insiders, having arranged a hide-and-seek policy, have sold Manhattan stock freely, and perhaps would like to see the price react.

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Advices from abroad continue to the effect that buying of American stocks by foreign investors is sure soon to develop materially. Practically every Stock Exchange firm with international connection has large orders to execute in any market reaction, while if prices suddenly become buoyant again these firms say they anticipate that their foreign clients will cease hesitating and order purchases at the market.

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Reaction talk, which has been fashionable ever since the election started the market upward, has become pretty vehement. Chiefly, however, it comes from speculators short of stocks. Upon the other hand, many operators whose interests are on the bull side do not hesitate to declare that the setback which the market has already had will exert healthful influences. Indeed, indications are not lacking that some of these same bull operators have really been aiding the reaction. None of them, however, abate one jot of their belief in the further development of the market. They are all as enthusiastic as ever in anticipating activity and strength far beyond any recent Wall Street record.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	L. N. A. & Chi.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Sug. R. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Brook. El'v'd. Gen.	1	Nat. Starch pf.	4½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	N. J. Central	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾	Pullman Car	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Ill. Central	¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	5⅝

SAOCKS DECLINNED.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Erie	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Evans. & T. H. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Gen. Electric	½
At., T. & S. F., all in pd.	⅞	Iowa Central pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Manhattan	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅞	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & Northwestern.	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	¾	Southern Ry.	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	½
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	8⅝	L. N. A. & C. gen.	2
Balt. & O., Parks Bch 1st	2¾	Mo., Pac. con.	3
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. con.	4½	N., C. & St. L. 1st	2
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	N., C. & St. L. con.	2
Ed. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	2	Peop. Gas Chi. 1st	1½
Han. & St. J. con.	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	2
Laclede Gas 1st	1	St. L. & I. M. 2d	1¼
Long Is. gen. 4s	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
L., N. A. & C. con.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1
		Wis. Cent. inc.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	2	East Tenn., prior lien	1¼
Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1	Nor. Pac. con., t. r.	1⅛
C., C. C. & I. gen.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s	2
Col. Mid. con.	1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans nominal at 2½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money in good supply at 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days to six months, and 5½@6 per cent. for nine months and a year. Commercial paper in fair demand. Rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and 3½@6 per cent. for high-class single names and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,292,119; balances, $8,222,260; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $461,143.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet. Posted rates unchanged at $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81⅛@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20@5.19⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94½@95¼ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5c discount @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 53⅝; New-York Central, ⅝, to 99½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 99½; St. Paul, ½, to 80⅝; Atchison, ⅝, to 17, and Erie, ⅝, to 17⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 60⅝, Pennsylvania at 56, and Reading at 16. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110⅝, for money and ⅛, to 110⅝, for the account.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £36,000. Exchange on London in Paris, 25f. 23c. The Bank of England has reduced its price for American eagles ½d., to 76s. 7½d.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛; do, coupon, ¼, while the 4s, 1925, registered, declined ⅛. The sales were $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109⅝, and $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120@120¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109¼	109½
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120¼
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120¼
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101	..
Cherokee 4, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..

In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61½, seller 20 flat.

MUNICIPAL BOND ACTIVITY.

Conditions in the market for municipal bonds have changed materially in the week that has passed since the election. Where previous to that time there was stagnation and a shrinkage in values, there is now activity and advancing prices.

Wall Street firms handling municipal securities are unanimous in their belief in a broader and higher market for the immediate future. They point out a constantly increasing inquiry and a corresponding increase in the disposition on the part of investors to keep their securities.

Half a score of prominent houses were seen yesterday with regard to the demand for municipal issues, and without exception they report considerable betterment in the market, with all likelihood that improved conditions will go much further.

Said Mr. William A. Read of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., to whom yesterday were allotted the entire new issue of New-York City bonds:

"There is an excellent demand for all kinds of bonds, and the market for the municipal issues is not behind the rest. There can be no better example of the sentiment than that shown by the results of New-York's bond sale on Tuesday. Two months ago the city could not get reasonable bids; on Tuesday bidders were falling over one another to get the same securities.

"Ever since the election a constantly increasing demand has stiffened prices considerably. The sound-money victory was all that was needed to reassure people and to show them that they need have no fear about investing their capital. Immediately after they heard the result of the election they began to unlock their money and to put it into investment securities.

"I expect to see the demand continue to increase and prices to advance as confidence returns and improvement spreads. There is a great quantity of money yet to be invested, and municipal securities will get their full share of public attention.

"There is no disposition on the part of holders to part with their bonds. On the contrary, the tendency is in the other direction. Investors are disposed to increase their lines, and much of the recent buying in the bond market has been by people who held their securities during the period of depression, and who now are looking for bargains to add to their line of securities.

"The outlook is most promising. Returning confidence and business improvement will keep activity in the investment security market, and will still further increase demands and advance values."

Mr. N. W. Halsey of N. W. Harris & Co. said:

"The most interesting event in connection with municipal securities recently has been the splendid success of the New-York sale this week. The great demand from dealers, trustees, and individuals for the 3½ per cent. bonds, as shown by the large number of bids filed and the high prices offered, is good evidence of the favor in which bonds of this description are held by the public. Last week's Brooklyn sale, although not such a flattering success so far as the city is concerned, has been a very profitable transaction to those who were so fortunate as to secure the bonds at a time when people had hardly begun to appreciate the results of the election.

"We find the investing public all through New-England and the Middle States quite alive to the fact that they must act promptly if municipals are to be secured at present attractive prices, and each new sale by a municipality shows an increased number of bidders and an advancing tendency in price. In the Central West there has been a material contraction in the issue of municipal bonds, except for refunding purposes, as in most of the States the law requires an issue of bonds to be submitted to the voters, and on account of the low prices which have been ruling for all agricultural products, people in that section have grown more and more economical and taxpayers have been very pronounced in their opposition to an increase in the public debt. In the States further west, including the Pacific coast, the issue of new bonds for an additional amount has practically ceased, as in many cases the improvements already made are up to the present requirements, and greater opposition is shown there against the incurring of further indebtedness than has been shown even in the Central Western States.

"So that the aggregate amount of municipal bonds to go on the market in the near future is much less than we usually expect at this time of the year. Notwithstanding the large number of sales deferred until after election by the various municipalities, the aggregate amount of Western and Southern municipal bonds prospectively to be issued and later to go on the market is more than $7,000,000 less than on Nov. 1, 1895.

"The same conditions substantially prevail as to high-grade corporation bonds, and in my opinion conservative issues will be readily absorbed.

"In view of the lack of the more desirable municipal issues that investors ordinarily expect to yield them from 4½ to 5 per cent., we anticipate that there will be more activity in bonds based on municipal franchises, such as street railway and water company loans, than there has been for several years past. This prediction, we believe, will particularly apply to those properties that have weathered the storm of the last five years with a clean financial record. Any street railroad or water company that has been able to meet all obligations and keep itself in good condition during the unusual period of depression since 1890, will form a fine basis for a safe issue of bonds. Then, too, there has been a decided tendency on the part of cities toward restriction in the granting of franchise rights to corporations.

"All these facts will have a tendency, in our opinion, to strengthen the issues that are conservatively capitalized, well managed, and come to the public through reputable channels."

Mr. William H. Remick of R. L. Day & Co. said:

"In the week since the election there has been a material increase in the demand for municipal bonds. I think it has amounted to fully as much as was expected. Prices have stiffened, and the market generally has shown an excellent tone.

"Furthermore, there is every indication that we shall see a still better demand. Hoarded money is coming out, and business conditions are steadily improving. People, once more reassured, are putting their money into investment securities, and municipal securities will share largely in the demand.

"There are quite a number of municipal bond issues now pending. Many cities and towns, profiting by the experience of New-York and other cities previous to the election, deferred their issues until a more propitious time. Now various Western towns are announcing themselves as preparing to receive bids, and some New-England towns are in like position. This fact must be taken into consideration when the outlook for municipal securities is discussed.

"I see no reason why the demand should not show steady improvement for some time to come, nor why there should not be substantial appreciation in values. Confidence is growing, and the revival in trade will go far to give investors further reassurance."

Messrs. C. H. White & Co. say:

"Possibly the demand for municipal bonds is not as heavy as might be expected, but it has increased largely since the election, and prices have shown good advances. Just at present the market for railroad securities and speculative stocks is showing more activity than that for municipal issues—due, probably, to the expectation of a boom in prices and the chances for quicker and larger speculative profits.

"But the tone of the market for municipals is excellent. That is well shown by the bidding for the New-York issue on Tuesday. There is every prospect of a steadily increasing demand that will send values to a higher level and create activity in the market such as we have not seen for some time.

"With the coming improvement in general business and the release of hoarded money, I believe prices for investment securities will go where they were in the early part of 1894, just after the panic of 1893, when there was a large demand and considerable activity in the investment department.

"The outlook is very bright—everybody realizes that. All indications point to widespread business improvement, and a restoration of confidence that will bring out a great buying movement in investment securities."

AND WHAT CAN THIS MEAN?

Woerishoffer & Co. write: "Some men may be able to draw large bank checks who are an absolute disadvantage to any property; and, what is more unfortunate for the minority, too frequently Boards of Direction are filled up by persons without ability or responsibility, who merely act as automatons. One-man power is often a great success when it represents ability, enterprise, and integrity, but it is baneful and ruinous when lacking in those essentials."

BOSTON OPINION.

The Boston Transcript says in its financial review:

"It is useless to analyze particular stocks. It is the general situation and outlook which have changed, and it is on the prospects of what can be earned on stocks now that the era of acute financial agitation is believed to be ended. In other words, the drags to business, the killing agitation of unsound propositions, are removed and business has a chance, since the voice of the people spoke in vindication of the rule of three and of the rights of industry. Truly Burlington and Manhattan were worth more than 58 and 73¼, respectively, on their merits; it was the Bryan scare that drove them there in August. It is the revival of confidence and the grand outlook for good times that give them values $30 higher in less than three months. All of which goes to show that, independent of what stocks earn or pay, or of anything intrinsic to their individual position, is the fact that they are worth just what sentiment makes them, and sentiment amounts to a great deal in the stock market, the popular idea to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Herald of the same city says:

"All the news that State Street has had since the election has been favorable. It has told of industries starting, and said the Cuban question would be referred by the present Administration to its successor, which would signify that no disturbance would spring from that source for several months. It has told, further, that the and Europe were taxed to their uttermost freighting facilities between this country and that exports were restricted for lack of charters. It has told, as well, that exchange was rising, silver declining, and copper going up again. That exchange should rise on the settlement of sterling loans creates no concern. The margin between the present and gold exporting price of exchange is still considerable, and the Treasury gold is mounting to satisfactory figures. It has told of activity in the note market and of comfortable loan rates—1@5 per cent. in New-York and 5½@6½ here—on call."

MAKING CAREFUL CANVASSES.

Wall Street is not permitting enthusiasm over the outlook for prosperity to interfere with its judgment. Many operators and firms on the Stock Exchange with large market interests are making cool and calculating investigations of business conditions on which to form opinions as to the market values ahead. Almost universally such investigations disclose features in the situation more encouraging even than have been generally represented. Mills are everywhere resuming activity, labor is universally employed, and in the commercial as well as in the industrial world there is a marked improvement.

One Stock Exchange house has received letters this week from over a hundred correspondents scattered through the country, replying to a telegraphic inquiry sent from Wall Street as to what business men in the smaller towns of the country think of the outlook. Without a single exception these responses are full of encouragement.

Along this line the crop expert, S. T. K. Prime, has entered into an arrangement with the Monetary Trust by which he will make a protracted trip throughout the West, on which to base formal reports to President Carley of railway traffic, crops, and business conditions generally. He will take up each of the big Western systems separately, and his reports will command attention here, for in Wall Street Mr. Prime has long been a recognized authority on the Western situation.

WALL STREET TALK.

The tactics pursued a week ago to persuade the Street that Mr. Rockefeller was selling all his St. Paul stock were resumed yesterday. Brokers who are credited with being close to Mr. Rockefeller sold St. Paul and other stocks after a fashion which showed that one of the chief ambitions was to attract attention. When they did this a week ago it was preliminary to a quick and substantial rise. Wall Street hippodromes are usually things to be shy of.

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Burlington and Quincy's declaration of its established dividend without a sudden increase was to some extent a bear consolation yesterday. An officer of the Burlington Company says: "We are earning more than we are paying. We will soon pay more. There is no use hurrying. The better times ahead of us need not be discounted in advance. Our prosperity is small now, compared with what it will be. And it will last for years."

***

Ohio bituminous coal railroads, having agreed to form an association to last for three years, are now in harmony on a practical basis for the first time in a long while. A week hence coal operators in the Ohio district will meet to join in this movement. With intelligence and mutual fairness, it is within bounds to predict that several of the half score companies can practically double their net earnings.

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The Baltimore and Ohio contingent are disposed to keep the peace, and competitors who have hitherto felt aggrieved over that company's rate slashing are now persuaded that no further cause for criticism will be found in that quarter. Wall Street stocks which will especially benefit from the improved conditions are Hocking Valley and Wheeling and Lake Erie. They both have progressive managements.

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Sugar Trust insiders say that during the next twelve months their property will make the biggest earnings in its history. It is this anticipation which gets attention for rumors that the Sugar Trust is to declare a big extra cash dividend as a Thanksgiving or Christmas gift to shareholders.

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Though a majority of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were yesterday in favor of resuming cash dividends, it was finally officially agreed that it would be better to husband the treasury's resources until the close of this year. An important insider made this frank confession:

"We have earned the dividend and have ample funds from which to pay it and still retain a handsome surplus. And we postpone the payment only temporarily. With the beginning of 1897 at the furthest we will go on a permanent dividend-paying basis. We count confidently upon large Government assistance in furthering the development of the American carrying trade. The Pacific Mail Company will get more consideration from the next Administration than has been within our reach in a good many years. It may be impolitic to say much about subsidies in advance, but we feel that we are entitled to Government help, and we believe that the Congress just elected will not hesitate to treat us generously."

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Such subsidy talk is much heard in this and other quarters, and however "impolitic" it may be, it is none the less a popular anticipation among Wall Street patriots.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	..
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	192	200
American Typefounders' Company	35	40
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104	106
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Gurantee Company	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	62	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	70½
Celluloid Company stock	58	61
Central & South American Telegraph	117	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	88	89
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	150	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	37
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	..	..
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	168	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st	111	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	340
Ensley Land Company	..	½ 1¼
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	90
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	..
Fourth National Bank	170	180
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	65
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	77	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98½	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	22	..
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	45	48
†Hoboken Ferry Company 5s	90½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	125	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	35	45
Journeay & Burnham pf.	87	93
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	1½	..
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Lorillard Company pf.	101	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	16½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	59½	62½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	230	250
National Citizens' Bank	125	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	97
National Wall Paper stock	60	80
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	⅝	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R. stock	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41½	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94½	96½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	12	..
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	105	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 6s	100	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	50	..
‡Osswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	12	..
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	122
Postal Telegraph & Cable	90	..
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	..
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	70
Second Avenue Railroad stock	158	163
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	200
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
†St. Paul Gas stock	57	60
Standard Gas	82	84
Standard Gas pf.	106½	108½
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	252½	255
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	25	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	88	94
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	50
Third Avenue Railroad	164	165
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
Trenton Potteries	11	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	..
Trow Directory pf.	80	..
Union Ferry stock	65	67
†Union Ferry 5s	..	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	805	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	75
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	200	210
United States Trust	1055	1065
Wagner Car Company	158	161
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	62½	65½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	89	92
Worcester Traction	17½	19½
Worthington Pump	77	81

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. Sales of 9,000 ounces at 64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 757,107.12 ounces of silver bullion, against which 757 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 747 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1803:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,757,648
Imports for same period	76,863,859
Net imports	$26,106,211
Net exports to date, 1895	46,132,678
Net exports to date, 1894	70,201,272
Net exports to date, 1893	9,974,946

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 11, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅝	17	735	American Cotton Oil..	17½	17½	17	17	— ½
61½	62½	720	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	62	62½	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅝
112	115	25	American Express	113½	113½	112	112	
11¾	11⅝	26,695	American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
28	28½	814	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
121¼	121⅝	21,840	American Sugar Refs.	121¼	122½	121	121⅝	+ ⅜
103¾	103¾	591	Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	103½	104	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
92⅝	92¾	5,850	American Tobacco	92¼	92¾	92¼	92½	+ ⅝
101	105	10	American Tobacco pf..	81¾	82⅜	81¾	82⅜	+ ⅝
25	26¼	547	Ann Arbor pf.....	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
16	16⅜	5,095	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	16½	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
26	26¼	5,125	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅞	195	Atlantic & Pacific.....	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
15¾	15⅝	3,600	Bay State Gas.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
23	24	383	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
95	95¾	357	Brooklyn Union Gas..	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1¾	100	Brunswick Co.....	94½	95	94½	95	+1
17⅝	18	2,025	Chesapeake & Ohio....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
160		1	Chicago & Alton.....	18½	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
82¼	82¼	22,105	Chi. Bur. & Quincy...	163	163	163	163	— ¼
77½	77⅝	14,988	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	82⅜	83⅜	82⅛	82¼	
78⅛	78¼	21,985	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	78¼	78⅝	77	77⅝	— ⅛
120	130	236	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
105⅛	105½	2,486	Chicago & Northw....	105⅜	106¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
148	150	45	Chicago & Northw.pf.	148	149½	148	149¼	+ ⅝
73	73¼	7,585	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	73½	74	73	73⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	33	2,065	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	33½	33⅝	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
....	....	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
1	1¼	100	Colorado C. & I., dev.	1	1	1	1	
27⅜	27¼	1,870	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	27¼	28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
19½	20	4,160	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	20¼	20⅝	19½	19½	— ⅝
....	50⅝	100	Col., Hock. V. & Tol., pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
161½	162	1,165	Consolidated Gas Co..	162½	162½	161½	161½	— ⅛
127½	128½	324	Delaware & Hudson....	128½	128½	128	128	— 1½
159⅜	160⅝	310	Del., Lack. & West....	160¼	160¼	160	160¼	— ⅛
13⅞	13⅝	50	Denver & Rio Grande.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	46	300	Denver & Rio G. pf....	46¼	46¼	45¾	46⅛	— ⅛
8¾	9	200	Des Moines & Ft. D..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	200	Duluth, S. S. & A....	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10¼	12	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17	17¼	690	Erie	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ½
37	38	440	Erie 1st pf.....	37⅞	38	37⅛	38	
22	23¼	400	Erie 2d pf.....	22	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
64½	65	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	65¼	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
31	32½	200	Evans. & T. H.....	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
45½	46½	100	Evans. & T. H. pf....	46¼	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
14⅝	14¾	1,900	Flint & P. M.....	14	15	14	14⅝	— ⅛
34	34⅛	3,020	General Electric	34⅛	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
95	96½	30	Illinois Central.....	96½	97½	96¼	96¾	+ ⅝
55½	56¼	60	Illinois Steel Co.....	57½	57½	57	57	
9¾	320	320	Iowa Central pf.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
31	32	300	Iowa Central pf.....	32	33	32	32	— ⅛
20½	28	350	Laclede Gas.....	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
19	19¾	325	Lake Erie & Western..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
73	73½	30	Lake Erie & West. pf..	72¾	73⅛	72¾	73¼	— ⅛
151	153	22	Lake Shore.....	153½	153½	151	151	
51¾	51⅞	11,803	Louisville & Nash.....	51⅞	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
8	1⅛	100	Louisville, N. A. & C.	1	1	1	1	
3½	3⅝	350	Louis., N. A. & C. pf..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
100⅜	101	8,193	Manhattan Con.....	100¼	102⅛	100¼	101	+ ⅛
108⅜	109½	440	Metropolitan Traction.	109½	110	109½	109½	
19¼	20⅛	175	Minn. & St. Louis.....	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
77	79	200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	
65	67	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	49	49	49	
14	14½	967	Minnesota Iron.....	13¾	14	13¾	14	
30¼	30⅜	3,166	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	
25⅛	25¼	4,040	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
23	24	224	Missouri Pacific.....	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
27	27⅜	210	Mobile & Ohio.....	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
91	91½	100	National Lead Co. pf..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
53	56	100	National Lead Co. pf..	91	91	91	91	
107¼	107¾	550	National Starch 1st pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	
95¾	96½	915	New-Jersey Central..	107½	107½	107½	107½	
13¾	13⅞	100	New-York Central....	96⅜	96⅜	96	96	
30	30⅜	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
11¼	11⅝	820	N.Y.,C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	
10¾	10⅞	400	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	11¼	11⅜	11	11¼	
48	49	100	N. Y. S. & W. pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
5⅝	5¾	1,745	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	19	19	19	19	
16¼	16⅜	3,387	North American.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
28	28⅛	18,362	Nor. Pac. pf., all in.pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
9	•10	20	Nor. Pac. pf., all in.pd.	27⅝	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	
10⅛	10¼	5,090	Ontario Mining.....	10	10	10	10	
2	2¾	400	Ontario & Western....	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
25⅜	26	2,955	Or. Imp., t. r.....	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜	
3¼	3½	440	Pacific Mail.....	26	26½	25½	25⅞	
30⅜	30⅝	21,760	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	
16½	17	300	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	30⅜	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	
160		50	P., Ft. W. & Chicago..	160¼	160¼	160	160¼	
159½	160	452	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	160	160	160	160	
5¼	5⅝	300	St. Louis Southw.....	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅝	11⅞	1,275	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
43	43¼	300	St. Paul & Omaha.....	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	
124	126	200	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	124½	124½	124½	124½	
16	17	500	Southern Pacific.....	17	17½	17	17	
11¼	11¼	3,192	Southern Railway.....	11⅜	11⅝	11	11	
31⅞	32	8,534	Southern Railway pf..	32½	32⅞	31	31⅜	
31	31½	4,850	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	31¾	32	31	31⅝	
11⅛	11⅜	4,130	Texas Pacific.....	11⅞	12	11	11⅝	
11⅜	11½	3,030	Union Pacific.....	11⅞	12	11	11⅝	
3⅜	3¾	200	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅛	6⅜	4,472	United States Cordage.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12	12½	1,050	U. S. Cordage pf.....	12¼	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
24	24½	475	U. S. Cordage gtd.....	24½	24⅝	24	24	
11⅜	11⅝	1,192	United States Leather.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
66⅞	67¼	980	U. S. Leather pf.....	67¼	67⅝	67	67	
26	26½	250	United States Rubber.	27	27	26½	26½	
81	81½	1,900	U. S. Rubber pf.....	82	82¾	81½	81½	
7⅜	7⅞	1,020	Wabash pf.....	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
18¼	18½	2,135	Wabash pf.....	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
95	100	110	Wells-Fargo Express..	95	96	95	96	
88⅞	89	6,682	Western Union Tel....	90¼	90¼	88⅝	89	
81⅞	83⅜	9,815	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	81½	84	81½	83¾	
83¾	35	625	Wheel. & L. E. pf.....	33¾	35½	33¾	35½	
Sales.....		299,240						

Silver.

64⅞	65¼	9,000	Bullion certificates..	64⅝	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	150	156	Gt. Nor. pf.	117	120	Nor. & West., all in. paid	12	12¾
Albany & Sus.	175	..	G. B. & W., t. r.	½	..	Ohio Southern	10	10
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62	Homestake	34½	..	Ore. Imp. & N., all in. paid	21	24
Am. Coal	110	125	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	17½	18
Ann Arbor	10½	12½	Kan. & Mich.	6	10	Penn. Coal	320	70
Balt. & Ohio	17⅝	18	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Peo. & East	6¾	340
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Keok. & S. V.	14	17	P., C. & St. L. pf	52	7
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Keokuk & W.	30	45	Quicksilver	2	55
Buff., R. & P.	70	80	Laclede Gas pf.	70	80	Quicksilver pf.	10	3
B., R. & P. pf.	..	65	Long Island	65	70	Rens. & Sar.	181	12
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	R., W. & O.	112	186
Canada Southern	49½	50	Man. Beach	5	10	St. J. & G. I.	1	2
Canadian Pacific	58	59½	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Cedar F. & M.	3	6	Mexican Central	8½	10	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Central Pacific	17	18	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1⅞	St. P., M. & M.	109	113
Chicago G. W.	4½	6	Morris & Essex	162	165	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chi. & Alt. pf.	160	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	17	19	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Nat. Starch	6¾	8	Third Avenue	164	167
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	U. S. Express	45	48
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	50	New Cent. C.	6⅞	7½	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	New-England	..	45¼			
Com. Cable	145	37	N. Y. & N. H.	180	184			
Consol. Coal	34	37	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	58	60			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	51	58	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	34	40			
F. & P. M. pf.	34	40	Norfolk So.	65½	70			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
760.	A., T. & S. F.	16⅛	16⅜	16	16
150.	A., T. & S. F. pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
15,040.	Am. Sug. Ref.	121⅜	122⅜	121	121⅜
940.	Am. Tobacco	82¼	82½	82	82½
1,140.	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜
4,260.	Chicago Gas	76⅜	78⅝	77	77½
1,980.	Chi., R. I. & P.	73½	74	73½	73⅝
6,890.	Chi., Bur. & Q.	82⅝	83⅜	82⅝	82⅝
11,230.	C., M. & St. P.	78⅜	78⅞	78¼	78⅝
20.	C., C. & St. L.	80¼	80½	80¼	80½
20.	Ches. & Ohio	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
40.	Gen. Electric	34½	34½	34	34
1,380.	Louis. & Nash.	51⅜	52⅝	51⅜	52
380.	Manhattan	100½	101¾	101	101
90.	Mo. Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
100.	N. Y., Ont. & W.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
180.	N. P. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
5,730.	N.Y., L. E. & W.	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜
	Phil. & Reading	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	30⅝
10.	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
780.	Southern Ry.	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼
20.	Southern Ry. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½
100.	St. L. S. W.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50.	S. W. of Ga.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
60.	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
40.	Tenn. Coal & I.	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛
40.	Union Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
480.	U. S. Cordage	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
80.	U. S. Cord. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20.	Wabash pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½
100.	W. & L. E.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
830.	West. Union	90½	90½	88⅞	88⅞

$52,830.

Bonds.

$10,000.	Atch. adj. 4s	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
15,000.	At. & Pac. in.	1¼	1¼	1	1
12,000.	C. & N. W. ets.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
4,000.	So. Ry. 1st 5s.	92½	92½	92¼	92½
12,000.	U. S. Cord. 1st.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾

$59,000.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The market for local stocks opened fairly strong and was quite active, but the latter part of the day declined somewhat, and closings were generally lower than those of yesterday. The telephone stocks were quite a feature. Bell declined 1½, to 204½, closing at 205, and Erie lost 1¼, to 64¾. Bay State Gas was active and dropped ⅛, to 7½, with the seconds down 1⅛, to 76. There were rumors of a reorganization of the Delaware Company with a three-dollar assessment on stock in order to retire the income bonds. This rumor was denied later by officers of the company. The local railway list was not so active as recently, but the tone was firm.

Boston and Albany, however, lost ¼, to 209. There was no change in the other stocks of this class except Old Colony, which gained 1½, to 184½. Coppers were rather quiet. Montana declined ⅛, to 92¼, but Butte was fractionally stronger, at 41⅛. Atlantic lost ⅛, to 21½, and Arnold declined ¼, to 75c, closing at 94c. Old Dominion gained ⅛, to 18, and Quincy rose 3, to 123. Changes in the other copper shares were very small. Pioneer gold was heavy, declining 3-16, to 6 15-16, and Merced dropped 1⅛, to 7. Copper in London was unchanged at 49⅝ for spot and 50 for futures. Money between banks loaned at 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3⅝	..	3¼	..
Boston W. P.	50	..	..	60
Brookline	..	..	..	4
East Boston	4	4	4	4
West End	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	203	205	207	..
Erie	64¾	65¼	65¾	66
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	98	100	98	100

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	10¾	11	10½	11
Dominion Coal pf	87	88	87	88
Gen. Electric pf	73	75	74	77
Illinois Steel	56½	56	56¼	57
Lamson Store Service	20½	21½	20½	21
Philadelphia Company	17⅝	18¼	17½	18¼
Reece Button Hole	..	20	19¾	20
Westinghouse Elect.	33	33¾	34¼	34¾
Westing. Elec., 1st pf.	..	50	51	50
Bay State Gas	..	7½	7⅝	7½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	209¼	210	209½	210
Boston & Lowell	..	205	..	205
Boston & Maine	168	170	167	170
Central Massachusetts	11¼	12½	12	12
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	58	57	58
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	106	106	106½
Conn. & Pass.	..	105½	105	107
Fitchburg pf.	..	..	144	146
Maine Central	..	94	..	94
N. Y., N. H. & H.	132	132½	129	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	..	..	132½
Old Colony	..	..	..	80
West End	..	180	180	180
West End pf.	87½	..	70½	70¾
	89¾	90	89¾	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	..	50	100	50
Atlantic	..	21	22	21½
Boston & Montana	92¼	92½	92¼	92½
Butte & Boston	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Cal. & Hecla	323	325	323	325
Franklin	..	12	..	..
Gold Coin	2.00	3.00	..	..
Kearsarge	15¾	16	15¼	15⅜
Merced	7	8½	..	6¼
Osceola	31	32	30	30¾
Pioneer	6¾	7	7	7½
Quincy	125	..	122	..
Tamarack	98	100	90	100
Tamarack, Jr.	13½	14½	12¼	..
Wolverine	8¾	8¾	8	8¼

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext, 6s.	113	116	..	116
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s.	..	107¼	..	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext, 6s ..	..	107¼	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	..	..	..	108
Mexican Cent. cn. 4s.	..	67	66	67
Mexican Cent. 2d inc.	..	17½	17¼	17½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s.	..	118	..	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s.	..	111	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	80	87½	86	88
B. U. Gas 2d 6s.	..	76	75	77

*And accrued interest.

Steel Men in Convention.

The Bessemer Steel Men's Association was in session at the Hotel Manhattan again yesterday. Some questions on which the association was not a unit were referred to a committee, which devoted several hours to their consideration. A report was submitted to the association, which discussed it briefly, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		
1,000	106	
Am Spirits M Co 6s		
3,000	73	
10,000	73½	
3,000	73⅝	
1,000	73¾	
10,000	73⅞	
4,000	73⅞	
1,000	73⅝	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
9,000	74	
At, T & S F gen 4s		
40,000	79⅝	
21,000	79⅝	
5,000	79⅝	
70,000	79⅝	
5,000	79⅝	
7,000	79⅝	
10,000s20F	79⅝	
10,000	79⅝	
Adjustment 4s		
24,000	44	
15,000	44⅜	
6,000	44¼	
10,000	44¼	
57,000	44⅛	
10,000	44	
Atlantic & Pacific inc		
10,000	43⅜	
5,000	1½	
5,000	1¼	
25,000	1	
5,000	1¼	
25,000	1⅛	
20,000	1⅛	
Austin & N W 1st		
10,000	100	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		
5,000	81¼	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		
5,000	106	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		
5,000	118	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
1,000	80	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
5,000	78	
3,000	106¼	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
10,000	106	
Bur. C R & N 1st		
2,000	100	
Canada Southern 2d		
2,000	107	
Cent of N J G M 5s		
1,000	104	
Registered		
1,000	117	
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899		
2,000	115¾	
Cent Pac G 6s, 1897		
4,000	105¾	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
10,000	101	
10,000	75	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
1,000	74½	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		
1,000	107¾	
2d consol 4s		
10,000	98	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
8,000	87½	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		
9,000	118	
3,000s3	101⅜	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
10,000	101¾	
Chicago & Erie 1st		
4,000	100	
5,000	109¼	
5,000s20F	109¼	
10,000	109¼	
2,000	109¾	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		
5,000	110½	
2,000	94½	
10,000	94¾	
5,000	94½	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs		
1,000	44¾	
38,000	45	
11,000	45¼	
10,000	45⅜	
6,000	45	
20,000	45¼	
1,000	45⅝	
3,000	45¼	
5,000	45¼	
10,000	45	
4,000	44¾	
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s		
1,000	104½	
Chi & N W coupon gold 7s		
2,000	118½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
8,000	104⅜	
1,000	104½	
Registered	104	
15,000	102¾	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		
1,000	98	
C., C. C & Ind G M		
4,000	124	
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		
10,000	72½	
15,000	73	
5,000	73¼	
3,000	73	
5,000	73¼	
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		
25,000	21	
5,000	21½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		
5,000	90½	
5,000	90	
Col, H V & T 5s		
6,000	89	
5,000	89¼	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		
1,000	86	
Det, Mac & Mar L G		
15,000	20	
5,000	20½	
Total sales		
Den & Rio Grande 1st		
2,500	112	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
3,000	73½	
5,000	74	
Dul & Iron Range 1st		
10,000	103¼	
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		
1,000	90½	
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s		
1,000	107½	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		
5,000	109	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		
16,000	104	
Erie gen lien 8-4s		
25,000	65¾	
22,000	65	
Erie 4s prior bonds		
3,000	93	
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs		
9,000	60	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
4,000	93½	
1,000	94	
Han & St Jo cons		
5,000	114¾	
Ind, Dec & West 1st		
10,000	100	
Int & Gt Nor 1st		
1,000	115⅝	
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
5,000	72	
Int & Gt Nor 3d		
4,000	27	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
2,000	100	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		
2,000	94	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		
3,000	116	
Long Island G M 4s		
5,000	91½	
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 1st		
2,000	116	
Unified gold 4s		
20,000s15F	80	
10,000	80	
L, N A & C 1st		
2,000	106¾	
L, N A & C cons		
9,000	91¼	
5,000	92¼	
5,000	92½	
L, N A & C G M		
5,000	40	
5,000	41	
5,000	42	
5,000s5F	42	
Metropolitan Elev 2d		
1,000	103¼	
Mexican Int 1st 4s		
10,000	72	
3,000	72¼	
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s		
4,000	114	
Dakota & Gt So 5s		
1,000	108	
Lac & Dav Div		
5,000s20F	107½	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		
1,000	95	
Minn & St L con 5s		
1,000	101	
Mo, K & East 1st		
1,000	92	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
4,000	85	
500	85	
Mo, K & T 2d		
15,000	61	
6,000	60¾	
6,000	60⅝	
1,000	60¾	
Mo Pac 1st con 6s		
4,000	89	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		
4,000	69	
Morris & Essex 1st		
10,000	133½	
Nash, C & St L 1st		
1,000	129	
5,000	128½	
Nash, C & St L con		
1,000	100	
N Y Cent deb 5s reg		
2,000	105	
N Y, C & St L 4s		
5,000	103½	
1

Java is 51c. The American visible supply shows an increase of 135,869 bags, compared with the supply a year ago, and it is 200,375 bags more than it was this time two years ago. Rio receipts, 14,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 6,000 bags, and for Europe nil. Rio stock, 328,000 bags; market firm. Santos receipts, 24,000 bags; Santos stock, 537,000; market firm. The market closed easy and unchanged to 15 points net decline. Total sales were 13,250 bags.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 37,726 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,457 bbls; tar, 691 bbls. The market for spirits turpentine ruled quiet, with regulars and machines quoted at 28¼@28¾c. Resin was firm at unchanged prices, common to good strained quoted at $1.92½. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; old barrels, $3.35; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 11.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine nominal; machine and irregular, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c bid; sales, 630 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin was quiet at the recent advance, with trade light, closing at $13@$13.10. COPPER—A quieter feeling prevailed in the market for copper to-day, and prices were quoted quiet, but firm, at $11@$11.15. LEAD—Market dull and somewhat easier to-day locally, although firm at the West, closing at $2.90@$2.95. SPELTER—Market quiet, but firm, at $4 @$4.10.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

BEEVES—Receipts, 52 cars or 1,000 head—15 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 37 cars for the market, making, with 4 cars in yesterday, 41 cars on sale. Market opened active and fully 10c higher for everything except thin cows, which were steady and more active than on Monday. The yards were readily cleared and the feeling firm at the close. City dressed native sides firm at 6½c to 8¼c.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,444 head, all for the market, with the exception of 46 head. Opening prices were weak, and both veals and grassers declined 25c, closing quiet. City-dressed veals 7¼@11¼c; 5@6½c for little calves, and 4@6c for dressed grassers and buttermilks. Country-dressed veals 7@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 64½ cars, or 13,353 head—8 cars consigned direct to slaughterers, and 56½ cars for the market. Sheep ruled firm and lambs opened a trifle firm for choice stock. Common to prime sold at $2.50@$3.75 per 100 lb; Canada lambs at $5.15@$5.25, dressed lambs steady at 8@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 61 cars, or 9,636 head, including 244 head for sale. Market quoted easier at $3.80@$4.25; pigs at $4.25@$4.50 for good to fancy light. The feeling was weak and easy for country dressed, with the whole range selling at 4@7c per lb.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,210 head; total for week thus far, 6,886 head; for same time last week, 5,940 head; consigned through, 1,190 head; to New-York, 980 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened and closed steady; good fat heifers, $3.15@$3.25; old to good fat cows, $2@$3.35; veals active and higher; common to best, $5@$7.50; heavy fed calves, $3.25@ $4.30. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,700 head; total for week thus far, 38,080 head; for same time last week, 36,040 head; consigned through, 1,760 head; to New-York, 3,520 head; on sale, 8,000 head; market opened lower; closed easy, with bulk of packers and medium weights at $3.65@$3.70; bulk sold early sales; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.75@$3.80; light lots, $3.80@$3.90; mixed packers, $3.75@$3.80; mediums, $3.70@$3.75; roughs, $3.10@$3.25; stags, $2.50@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,400 head; total for week thus far, 22,800 head; for same time last week, 18,200 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,900 head; on sale, 5,000 head; market opened strong for sheep, with lambs easy; sheep closed easy with about all sold; early sales: good to choice native lambs, $4.60@$4.80; fancy-fed Michigans, $4.85@$4.90; fair to good, $4.15@$4.50; culls and common, $3.25@$4, mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.90@$3.95; common to fair, $2.60@$3.25; culls, $1.75@$2.50; no good exports here; late sales, Canada lambs, good to choice, handy weights, $4.75@$4.80, heavy, $4.60@$4.65.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts light, market steady; extra, $4.00@$4.70; prime, $4.50@$4.60; good, $4.20@$4.40; tidy, $4@$4.10; fair, $3.50@$3.90; common, $2.75@$3.40; common to good, fat oxen, $2@$4; common to good fat cows and bulls, $2@$3; heifers, $2.25@$4; fresh cows and Springers, $10@$43. Hogs—Receipts, 17 double-deck loads; market 10c lower on all grades; prime medium weights, $3.75@$3.80; heavy Yorkers, $3.75@$3.80; light Yorkers, $3.70 @$3.75; pigs, $3.40@$3.70; heavy hogs, $3.50@ $3.70; good roughs, $3@$3.40; piggy sows and stags, $2.50@$3. Sheep—Receipts, 7 double-deck; market steady; prime, $3.60@$3.75; good, $3.40@ $3.50; fair, $2.75@$3.10; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.50@$5; common to fair lambs, $2@$4; veal calves, $5@$6.50.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.70@$5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$4.05; cows and bulls, $1.75@$3.60; calves, $3.25@$6.10; Texans, $3@$4.15; Western rangers, $2.30@$4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000 head; market opened steady, later declining 5c; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.60@$3.65; common to choice mixed, $3.20@$3.60; choice assorted, $3.50@$3.60; light, $3.25@$3.60; pigs, $2.50@$3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000 head; market firm to 5c higher; inferior to choice, $2@$3.50; lambs, $3@$5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market easy; light and pigs, $3.25@ $3.40; medium, $3.20@$3.35; heavy, $3.15@$3.30. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; market easy; native steers, best, $4.20@$4.75; fair to good, $3.15@ $3.20; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.15; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; bulls, $1.70@$2.55; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.65; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.90; calves, $5@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500 head; market active.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—National Stock Yards: Cattle—Receipts, 4,645 head; market steady on best; native steers, $3@$4.05; Texas steers, $3.12½ @$3.55. Hogs—Receipts, 13,243 head; market 5c to 10c lower; Yorkers, $3.25@$3.30; packers, $3.10 @$3.35; heavy, $3@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 3,525 head; market steady; native steers, $2.25@$2.90; lambs, $4.50@$4.75.

CLAPP & CO. FAIL.

Their Only Assets Are Commissions That Are Due Them.

Clapp & Co., bankers and brokers, whose main office was in the Mills Building, assigned yesterday to William F. Davis, Jr., their head bookkeeper. There were no preferences. Liabilities were placed at from $150,000 to $200,000. Assets will depend largely on what can be collected from those in debt to the firm.

The firm was composed of Ozro W. Clapp, one of the oldest living members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and his son, Dwight O. Clapp. The main office of the firm was vast and luxurious. An army of clerks, telegraph operators, and typewriters was employed. Branch offices were at 277 and 621 Broadway, 735 Fifth Avenue, and 6 Harrison Street.

The firm was started ten years ago, and in 1891 was formed as at present. The senior member began business in Chicago in 1858, and failed for a million dollars in 1873 on a grain deal. He settled in full with his creditors. After doing business as a broker in Chicago for some years, he came to New-York and launched the firm of Clapp & Co.

Clapp & Co. were members of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the New-York Cotton and Produce Exchanges. Dwight O. Clapp in 1894 resigned as a member of the Consolidated Exchange, when he applied for membership in the Stock Exchange. The application was rejected.

The assignment of the firm was due to bearing the wheat market. As the Street put it, Clapp & Co. banked on Bryan's election and speculated before Nov. 4, to be swamped by the rise in cereals.

The attorneys for Assignee Davis are Simpson & Werner, and, in regard to the failure, Mr. Louis Werner said:

"Clapp & Co. did a very large business. They had 3,000 customers, and their dealings were practically in every State in the Union. They dealt in any and every thing. As to assets, they will be simply collections of money due the firm. Yes, they were bears on wheat, and started in before election.

"The liabilities to brokers and bankers will not exceed $5,000, and there were no outstanding contracts on any exchange. The principal items of liability are balances due to customers, ranging from a few dollars to $5,000.

"If those who are in debt to Clapp & Co. were to pay what they owe, there would be enough to settle, dollar for dollar. As to the future, the firm will be reorganized in some shape. Offers of assistance have been made already.

"The firm once did a banking-deposit business, but gave it up some time ago, so that it owes the balances to depositors."

The members of the firm, who live at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were not at their main office yesterday. Mary C. Clapp, wife of the senior partner, was several years ago reported to have taken her husband's place in the business. Last January, a judgment in favor of W. S. Halliburton, for $9,543 was filed against D. O. and Mary C. Clapp. Stay of execution was granted, and an offset against the judgment was claimed.

Clapp & Co. recently changed the Stock Exchange Commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent., instead of the Consolidated Exchange rate, one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

Flint's Fine Furniture

TAPESTRIES
of rare beauty for hangings.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Auction Transaction Yesterday—Others Adjourned.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to Louisa Newbouer, plaintiff, at $16,000, the five-story brick flat, 13 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 19 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 3,649 Third Avenue, west side, 526 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 104.6, one-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $2,150.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,600; prior mortgage, $12,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 120 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Gedney, referee, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Park Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,9-5.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 54 and 56 Duane Street, south side, 55.3 feet east of Elm Street, 47 by 47.10 by 46.5 by 36.9, five-story brick and stone stores.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., auction sale, 44 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 143 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., auction sale, 299 to 305 Water Street, south side, 180 feet east of Dover Street, 50.8 by 71.7, seven-story brick warehouse.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 370 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story brick pump room, by Eastmans Company of New-York of Fifty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, owner; cost, $450.

Nos. 606 and 608 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to two four-story brick hotels and tenements, by Mrs. Katherine Tewes of 561 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $100.

No. 62 West Eighty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story-and-basement brick dwelling, by Evelyn Amelia Chandler of 242 West Fifty-second Street, owner; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

62D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Martha D. Weeks to W. B. Smith..... $1
104TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 0.2x100.11; Pierre Van Alstyne and wife to William H. Gebhard 1
TINTON AV, w s, Lot 80, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Anthony McOwen and wife to Michael T. Reidy and wife.
HOE ST, w s, 183.9 ft s of 167th St, 18.9 x100; John A. Knox and wife to Annie Sullivan 1
143D ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Addie A. La Costa and another to Samuel C. A. Lenck and wife..... 9,000
86TH ST, n s, 62.3 ft e of Madison Av, 51x 100.8; Edward W. Kilpatrick and wife to Frederic De P. Foster..... 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD and 169th Av, s e corner, 114x105; Annie Sullivan to Hettie Knox 1
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 195.10 ft s of 145th St, 17.3x74.10x16.11x77.2; Mattie A. Lusk and another to G. H. Lusk.....
WITH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x93.4; Gesang-Verein Schiller Bund to the Bachmann Brewing Company 40,195
SHERMAN AV, w s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 50x100, 24th Ward; John E. Higgins and wife to Elizabeth A. Higgins..... 1
13TH ST, s w s, 220 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Jeannie P. Hoyt and others, executors, to Arthur J. McQuade..... 7,000
4TH AV, 102; Frederick Potter and wife to Frederick Potter and another, trustees. 26,250
8TH ST, 380; Sebastian Lauterbach and others to Elizabeth Hensel..... 1
8TH ST, 338; Annie Nally and others to Sebastian Lauterbach 1
LEWIS St, 100; Henry D. Macdona, referee, to Elias Reiss..... 5,825
LEWIS ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; John Hone, Jr., referee, to Elias Reiss 5,250
14TH ST, 100; Sebastian Lauterbach and others to Annie Nally..... 1
16TH ST, s s, 251 ft w of 1st Av, 52.6x 100.5; Christina Darmstadt to Christina Darmstadt, as executrix..... 1
PLOT, 102.2 ft n of 84th St and 25o ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 25x45; Charles A. Deshon to Sabra A. Deshon..... 1
7TH ST, 108 ft e of Avenue B, 18x102.2; John Conley and wife to Albert L. Thompson..... 1
59TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.5; Charles Althof to Herman Wronkow 10
96TH ST, 225 East; Clara Hirsch to Ernestina Harris 1
104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; —— Heinrich and wife to Philip Green 6,500
120TH ST, n s, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 65.3x100.11; Joseph Robinson to James T. Blandford 100
120TH ST, 109 West; James C. Crawford to E. H. Gato..... 1
BRADHURST AV, e s, 155 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x80.3x18x82.9; Edmund Coffin and wife to Mary S. Hynes..... 9,500
145TH ST, n s, 224 ft w of Boulevard, 18.9x90; John G. R. Lilliendahl and wife to Isabelle N. Leo..... 1
137TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Anne Rogge to John J. Pollock; WOODYCREST AV, w s, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 47.8x186.2x47.5x183.9; Mary S. Hynes to E. S. Coffin..... 6,000
NELSON AV, e s, 185.10 ft n of Devoe St, 35.9x15.3x39.10; Emeline A. Kemp to Mary S. Hynes..... 50
137TH ST, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; John J. Pollock and wife to Sanford S. Cowdrey..... 10,500
154TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; George Stolz and wife to Dora Paul 14,000
139TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Everett H. Moulton to Henry Muller 1
154TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; George Stolz and wife to Hermann Paul and wife..... 29,500
HOME ST, n s, 167 ft w of Tinton Av, 100x145; Alfred B. Hall and others, executors, to Charles Hohl..... 12,000
UNION AV, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x100; Herman Paul and wife to George Stolz 6,500
3D AV, e s, 69.6 ft n of 167th St, 25x 110.8x26x110.8; John Dalton and wife to John Van Glahn 8,000
TAYLOR AV, n w s, Lot 149, map of Belmont Village, 100x100; John Van Glahn to John Dalton 3,000
TROY ST, s corner of Sidney St, 115.4x 271x121.8x290.6; Henry W. Law and wife to Daniel Lewis 1
JEFFERSON AV, n s, 50 ft w of Hill Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to William Walz and another..... 400

Recorded Leases.

GAMBINER, Hanna, to Jacob Levin, 74 East Broadway, 5 years $960
PARRETT, Elizabeth, to Eliza Bacht; e s of Morris Av, n of 164th St, 5 years. 300
BAUMAN, Albert H., to John C. Foley; 342 Canal St, 4 7-12 years 2,500
CHISOLM, Mary A., to Samuel McCreery; s w s of 8th St, between 5th Av and Macdougal St, Lot 26, map of block of Fifteenth Ward, 21 years 825
RUPPERT, Jacob, to Henry Zimmer; n w corner 3d Av and 67th St, 7½ years... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BROGAN, Martha, and Charles, to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of 167th St and Southern Boulevard, demand..... $2,000
CHAFFEE, Harry, to the New-York Realty Company; n s of 19th St, 168.3 ft e of Broadway; also Amsterdam Av, w s, 100.5 ft n of 70th St, 19 days..... 8,000
FURBUSH, Charles L., to Theophilis A. Brouwer; s s of 124th St, 209 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000
GIBBONS, Marguerite V., to trustees of Louisa Minturn, under will of William H. Aspinwall; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,500
GEIS, Mary R., to Joseph Seitz; 152 West 17th St, lease, 3 years..... 6,500
HYNES, Mary S., to Julia M. Bowerman; w s of Bradhurst Av, 155 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 3,500
HOHL, Charles, to executors, &c., of Henry B. Dawson; n s of Home St, 167 ft of Tinton Av, 1 year..... 5,000
JOHNSEN, John A., and wife to William E. White; n s of 112th St, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,000
SAME to same; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 1,900
KEITH, Monroe J., and Louisa A., to George Silkworth; e s of Villa Av, 550 ft n of Potter Place, 3 years..... 450
LIPPITT, Sarah, to John Stilwell; s e corner of Park Av and 128th St, 1,875; loan for life, no interest..... 5,000
LENCK, Samuel C. A., and wife to Addie A. La Coste; s s of 143d St, 106.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 5,000
SAME to same; same property, 4 years... 2,500
McNIECE, Mary H., to Herman Raabe; n s of 72d St, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.... 2,400
MOLLENHAUER, Otto, and wife to Anna, and Theodore Merklinger; e s of White Plains Road, Lot 6, map of W. F. Duncan, William's Bridge, 5 years..... 3,400
NORTON, William, and wife to Ann E. Buckley; n s of 107th St, 168 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,000
POLLOCK, John J., and wife to Anna Rogge; n s of 137th St, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 1 1-6 years..... 1,000
SCOTT, Carrie A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Manhattan St, 183.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 5,500
SMITH, Edward P., and wife to Mary S. Taylor; w s of 4th Av, 75.10 ft n of 58th St, 3 years..... 13,700
SMITH, William E., to William A. Hall; 232 and 234 West 62d St, 1 year.. 10,000
STROUSE, William W., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of Jerome Av and Ellis Place, 1 year..... 4,000
TURNER, Edward P., to Mary C. Mackay; w s of West End Av, 82.2 ft s of 78th St, 5 years..... 12,000
WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife to Johanna M. Miller; s e corner of Tinton Av and 169th St, 3 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLANDFORD, James T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $1
BRUSH, Louis C., to executors of Celestine Preterre..... ....
BERRY, Oliver P., executor, &c., of Samuel Kip, to Mary E. Kip..... 1
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Frederick A. Snow..... 1
GORDON, Reginald, executor of Mary A. R. Gordon, to Reginald Gordon..... 6,581
SAME to Louise M. and Theodore Gordon 13,271
KNOX, Samuel, and another, trustees of Adolphus Hamilton, to the Trustees of Leake & Watts Orphan House of New-York..... 1
RAABE, Herman, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Hermann 1,000
STUDLEY, Caroline, to David Leavitt.... 9,000
SNOW, Frederick A., to the State Trust Company 25,000
STILWELL, John, to Edward C. Prescott. 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Ellenville Savings Bank..... 8,000
VERITY, Laura, to Benjamin Strauss, 1-5 part 3,000

Lis Pendens.

34TH ST, 316, 318, and 320 East; Trustees of Leake & Watts's Orphan House against Sydney Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
130TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Martha J. Tracy against Charles S. Kendall and others, foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEST END AV, e s, 78.8 ft s 95th St, 20x100; Orlando Marine against Didrik Sakariasen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; Serena Rhinelander against Phillippina Schillinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEST ST, 147, and other parcels; George W. Toerge against Nichols Toerge and others, partition.)
76TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sarah Werthelmer against Mathilda Gordon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GODDEN, w s, 225 ft s of Cross St, 25x200 to Summit Av; Ogden Goelet, e s of Cross St, 50x200 to Summit Av; two actions William S Kernochan against Adalyn M. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
57TH AV, w s, 53 ft s of 132d St, 18x75; Bowery Savings Bank against George St. Bildwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
THOMPSON ST, 69; Robert Smiley against Raffaele De Rago and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lies.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Nov. 11:

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32; Hogan & Clarke against William Walsh and Thomas M. Tracy against Owners; J. Little, contractor $25
26TH ST, 119 West; Wolf Ottarsh against John G. Norris, owner; John Meyer, contractor 225
113TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 100x102.7; Murray & Hill against Lucy E. and William C. Turner, owners and contractors 457
WEBSTER AV, e s, 225 ft n of 173d St, 50 ft front; Jacob Mathis against Louisa Frees, owner; Frederick Eichler, contractor 24
SAME PROPERTY; Christian Marquart against same..... 20
VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x 100; Charles Perry against Hugh McCreery, owner and contractor..... 80
RIVINGTON ST, 158; Adam McKee against Adele Granget, owner; John H. Beaury, contractor..... 92
145TH ST and St. Nicholas Av, s e corner, 100x180; John Elias against George Dalker, owner; Frederick Williams, contractor 70

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 319, 321, and 322—The United States vs. The Union Pacific, the Winona and St. Peter, and the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Companies et al.—Reassigned for argument after No. 447, which will be heard to-morrow.

No. 344—The United States vs. The American Bell Telephone Company et al.—Argument continued by Frederick P. Fish and Joseph H. Choate for appellees and concluded by Causten Browne for the defendants.

The call for Thursday, Nov. 12, will be: Nos. 318, 495, 447, 319, 321, 322, 361.

Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackle vs. Erhardt. 10—Morris vs. Steamship Alvah. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Bolles vs. The Cutting Company. 18—Rogers vs. Canalboat Hanchett. 19—United States vs. Wells & Knight. 20—Johns Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Case on.

55—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

172—Kiernan vs. Tug Minnie Lamberton. 173—Empire Transportation Company vs. same. 45—Mulvana vs. Steamship Anchoria. 157—Smith vs. Steamboat Nutmeg State. 135—Matter of Hazel Kirke. 36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 120—Hastorf vs. Steam Tug Governor. 155—McWilliams vs. Tug Nottingham. 170—Matheson vs. Schooner Jennie E. Righter.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—46—Lycett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 54—Simis vs. McElroy. 58—Correll vs. Lauterbach. 59—Saxton vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 60—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c. 61—Lemknuf vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 62—Sloan vs. Baird. 63—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 65—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 69—Elsen vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 68—Cone vs. Empire Plaid Mills. 53—Hirschberg vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 22—Hall vs. Beston. 49.—Philip vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 67—Blanchard vs. Jefferson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Rosenberg vs. Nightman. 2—People ex rel. Post vs. Fitch. 3—Furniss vs. same. 4—House of Mercy vs. same. 5—Striker vs. same. 6—Consolidated Gas Company vs. same. 7—Clark vs. same. 8—Orphan Asylum Society vs. same. 9—Menzies vs. same. 10—Hendley vs. same. 11—Eidlitz vs. same. 12—Matter of Foote. 13—Peters vs. Bonfils. 14—Eureka Silk Company vs. Melsker. 15—Gadd vs. Gault. 16—White vs. Fowler. 17—Clute vs. Broadwell. 18—People ex rel. Taral vs. Lyman. 19—Cunningham vs. Walthen. 20—Ridabock vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 21—Martin vs. Colombo. 22—People, &c., vs. Merrill. 23—Clark Mile End Spool Cotton Company vs. North American Rubber Company. 24—Shortermeier vs. Schortemeier. 25—Matter of Cheever, Colt & Co. 26—De Lara vs. De Lara. 27—Breyfogle vs. Crane. 28—Chambers vs. Colleran. 29—Schumacher vs. Dahlmann. 30—Matter of New-York Bicycle Equipment Company. 31—Matter of Springsteed. 32—Leonard vs. Leonard. 33—Matter of Cheever. 34—Jordan vs. Low. 35—Pocantico Water Works Company vs. same. 36—Wenitraub vs. Smith. 37—Matter of Thornton & Co. 38—Matter of Krugler. 39—Matter of Wilson. 40—Waters vs. Waters. 41—Hamelberg vs. Hamelberg. 42—Gordon vs. Maybury. 43—Eno vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 44—Matter of Dunbar. 45—Matter of Hopper. 46—Matter of Bien & Co. 47—Weyberger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 48—Richards vs. Richards Company. 49—Waisman vs. Everard. 50—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 51—Matter of Jacobs. 52—Demmerle vs. Feldhosen. 53—Santinelli vs. Rockwood. 54—Rosenburg vs. Rosenburg. 55—Heavenrick vs. Finelite. 56—Cruger vs. Phelps. 57—Bergeson vs. Kahn. 58—De Miranda vs. De Carrilio. 59—Guiterman vs. Cooper. 60—Anderson vs. New-York Anderson Pressed Brick Company. 61—Matter of Cushman. 62—Derenbourgh vs. Derningen. 63—Flesher vs. Close. 64—Bang vs. New-Jersey Title and Abstract Company. 65—Matter of Commerford. 66—Elsner vs. Curiel. 67—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Dale. 68—Matter of Doty. 69—Dawson vs. Dawson. 70 McKim vs. McKim. 71—Preservaline Manufacturing Company vs. Heilmann. 72—Bonwski vs. The Mayor, &c. 73—Mendels vs. Wright. 74—Matter of Toop. 75—Correll vs. Olmstein. 76—Matter of Ramee. 77—Matter of Hunt. 78—Lehrburger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 79—Wilson vs. Lewiston Mill Company. 80—Matter of Vogle. 81—Abrahams vs. Spilberger. 82—Goodwin vs. Crawford. 83—Mulford vs. Gibbs. 84—Matter of Paddock. 85—Gardner vs. Devine. 86—Richardson & Morgan Company vs. Fogel. 87—Makert vs. Hassey. 88—Appleby vs. Appleby. 89—Demmerle vs. Feldhusen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions.—1—McLeod vs. Kraus. 2—Scannell vs. Banner. 3—Lowther vs. Lowther. Demurrers.—290—Townsend vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 288—Perkins vs. Montgomery. 294—Same vs. same.

Preferred Causes.—1894—Clark vs. Travers. 3517—Van Schaick vs. Etzeld.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 2340—Hume vs. Hume. 2836—Appleby vs. Appleby. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3472—Henly vs. Dwyer. 3399—Keogh vs. Hubbard. 2862—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 3442—Egan vs. Egan. 3396—Corwell vs. Harris. 3168—O'Connor vs. Pitch. 3168—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Nov. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8261—Humphreys vs. Lennon.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3784—Gullfoyle vs. Seeman. 3442—New-York Bank Note Company vs. McKege. 3294—Weiss vs. Horwitz. 3055—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. 3534—Hoar vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3856—Ward vs. Union Railway Company. 3491—Oaksmith vs. Baird. 3957—Victorson vs. Wissner. 3993—Colman vs. same. 4181—Bach vs. Bach. 4241—Preston vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 4256—Zagoren vs. Newcorn. 4262—Collere vs. Kranichfeld. 4266—Mendelsohn vs. Gordon. 4274—Atterbury vs. Hawley. 4342—Jungman vs. Pelker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

9844—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3115—Smith vs. same. 3008—De Royas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thaden vs. same. 3999—Keek vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3450—Slevin vs. Mittnacht. 4014—Freund vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 4017—Bowser vs. Totals, &c. vada and California Stage Company. 4021—Schiller vs. Fish. 4037—Wincey vs. Limbomir. 4043—Allen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4044—Same vs. same. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4053—Humfreville vs. Caldwell. 4066—Whitney vs. same. 4074—Glennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2528—Smith vs. Stafford. 3608—Stowe vs. Cassidy. 2171—Hillermann vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 3982—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 4135—Gluck vs. Schmidt. 4152—Litsky vs. Davenport. Inquest.—4151—Muldoon vs. Ashworth.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.